

BOISE DISPATCH CENTER

2008

ANNUAL REPORT



BDC
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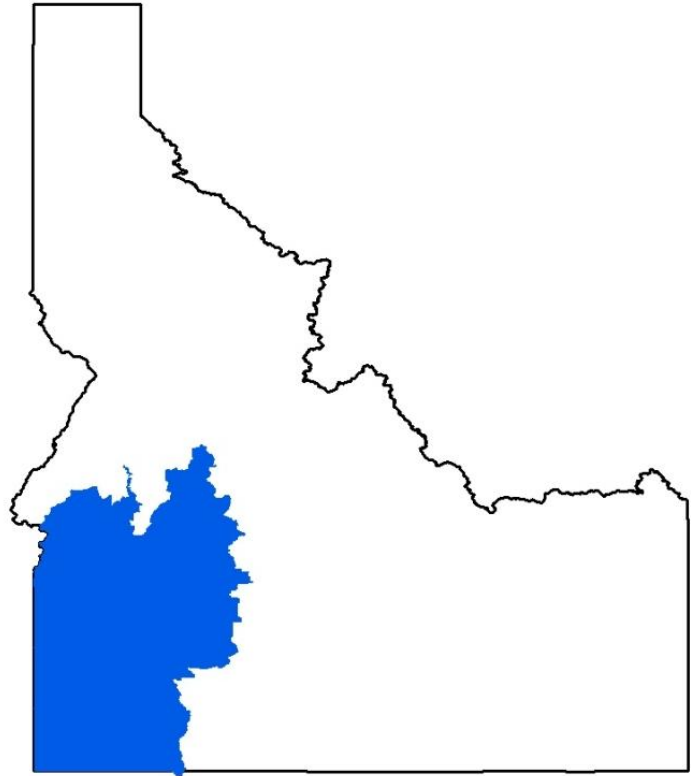
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AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY

The Boise Dispatch Center continued its interagency success in providing safe, cost effective service for wildland fires within southwest Idaho for Boise District Bureau of Land Management, Boise National Forest, and Southwest Idaho Department of Lands. Listed below is the total acreage responsibility of Boise Dispatch Center and each agency's ownership and protection areas.

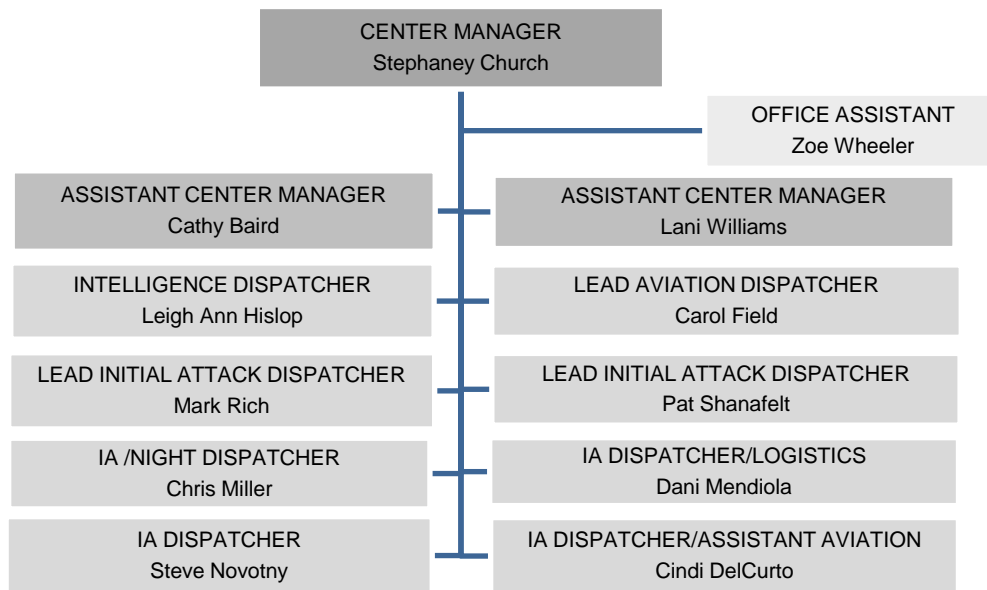


	BOISE DISTRICT BLM	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	SOUTHWEST IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS
OWNERSHIP ACRES	3,966,542	2,612,000	495,633
PROTECTION ACRES	6,558,258	2,112,238	393,058
BOISE DISPATCH PROTECTION RESPONSIBILITY ACRES			9,063,554

With cooperation agreements each agency has wildland fire responsibilities on other lands that include private, US Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Reclamation, and US Military.



DISPATCH PERSONNEL



The Boise Dispatch Center is operated with one center manager, two assistant center managers, an intelligence dispatcher, an aircraft dispatcher, six primary initial attack dispatchers, and one office assistant. The center manager is the main supervisor and the core to our operations. The two assistant center managers work together to provide day to day supervision and coordination, and act as the main liaison between duty officers and dispatchers. Of the six primary IA dispatchers, three also had secondary duties as needed; one to assist the aviation dispatcher, one to be the primary logistical dispatcher, and a night dispatcher. Each dispatcher also had an area of responsibility which could include Bureau of Land Management, South Zone of Boise National Forest, North Zone of Boise National Forest or Southwest Idaho Department of Lands. This was the second year of a two-year rotation that personnel were assigned their responsibilities.

BDC was once again privileged to only have one personnel change this year. We added Zoe Wheeler as our office assistant who managed the front desk, phones and any miscellaneous work we could find for her. She was a valuable addition to the staff.

Besides normal dispatch duties, the staff also completed other assignments which included:

- Stephaney Church: Advanced NFDRS Coach, fire assignment to California, and FPA Advisor.
- Lani Williams: Chair of ROSS Change Board, Note taker for National Predictive Service Group Meetings and National Center Manager Meetings, and Coordinator for D311 Initial Attack Dispatcher Course in Arkansas.
- Cathy Baird: Multiple fire assignments to California and Coordinator for D311 Initial Attack Dispatcher Course.
- Carol Field: Participated in the BLM National Review of Dispatch Operations in Wyoming.
- Dani Mendiola: Fire assignment to California
- Chris Miller: Fire assignments to Arizona and Utah

As far as workload, we had about an average year logistically. The season started in February with resource orders for the Southern Area in mostly Texas who was having another busy fire year. Then in late April and May we supported the Southwest Area and Florida with resources. Then came time to support other areas in the Great Basin, which was limited this year. The bulk of our support this year went to California. They accounted for 1019 of the 2141 overhead resources.

Local fire activity was lighter than normal this year. Operationally we did not have any workload problems as activity was not heavy this year. We did not open expanded dispatch at all this year and also did not need any extra help for initial attack operations. The first 24-hour coverage was needed on June 18th. The regular night shift started on June 24th and ended on September 11th.

The dispatch office also completed the BLM National Review this year

FIRE SUPPRESSION RESOURCES

Below are is the list of resources that are dispatched through BDC.

AGENCY	BLM	USFS	IDL
UNIT IDENTIFICATION	ID-BOD	ID-BOF	ID-SWS
AIR ATTACK	1	1	0
SEAT	1	0	0
TYPE 1 HELICOPTER	0	1	0
TYPE 2 HELICOPTER	1	1	0
TYPE 3 HELICOPTER	0	1	0
HELITACK PERSONNEL	17	24	0
TYPE 1 IHC	0	2	0
TYPE 2 REGULAR IA CREW	0	2	0
TYPE 2 INMATE CREW	0	0	2
SMOKE CHASE CREW (5-10 PEOPLE)	0	2	1
TYPE 4 ENGINE	19	6	0
TYPE 5/6/7 ENGINE	1	1	4
TYPE 5/6/7 PATROL/PREVENTION	0	8	0
WATER TENDER	3	0	0
DOZER	3	0	1
FUEL TRUCK	1	0	0
MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS TRAILER	1	0	0
MOBILE CACHE	0	1	0
TERRA TORCH	1	1	1
CONTRACT RESOURCES			
NATIONAL TYPE 2 IA CREW	2		
REGIONAL EERA ENGINES	30		
REGIONAL EERA BUSES	48		
REGIONAL EERA TACTICAL WATER TENDERS	10		
REGIONAL EERA SUPPORT WATER TENDERS	27		
REGIONAL AIR OPERATIONS TRAILERS	3		

FIRE ACTIVITY

Local fire activity was below average in number of fires and all agencies were below 10% of average for acres for the season. Boise Dispatch Center dispatched a total of 247 incidents for 5098 acres which includes wildland fires, assists to local cooperators, and false alarms. The ten year average for BDC is 290 incidents and 114,540 acres. Below is a list of fires and acres that belong to each protection area.

AGENCY	FIRES	% OF 10 YR AVG	ACRES	% OF 10 YR AVG
BOISE DISTRICT BLM	65	58%	4885	8%
BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	100	65%	152.07	0.3%
SOUTHWEST IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	10	42%	61.20	7%
BOISE DISPATCH CENTER – SOUTHWEST IDAHO	247	85%	5098	4%

The following table provides a comparison of this year's fires and acres by agency with data from the previous ten years. Acres shown are total protection acres, not solely agency acres.

YEAR	BOD FIRES	BOD ACRES	BOF FIRES	BOF ACRES	IDL FIRES	IDL ACRES
1998	85	11,642	160	1,726	11	3
1999	145	92,102	120	171	17	48
2000	117	142,058	93	35,848	15	4
2001	138	71,768	196	115	36	443
2002	101	42,875	260	1,756	45	57
2003	79	10,594	145	39,956	28	111
2004	66	4734	138	844	17	8
2005	106	32,670	114	1,350	15	5
2006	146	115,926	202	87,493	30	4,748
2007	139	96,050	113	346,513	24	3,784
2008	65	4885	100	152	10	61
10 YR AVG 1998-2007	112	61,042	154	51,577	24	921

Below is a breakdown of the first and last fires in 2008 for each agency

	FIRST FIRE	ACRES	LAST FIRE	ACRES
BOISE DISTRICT BLM	4/27/08	64.00	10/29/08	26.00
BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	4/11/08	0.10	10/28/08	1.00
SOUTHWEST IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	7/22/08	0.10	10/26/08	41.10

BDC FIRE ACTIVITY STATISTICS

Below is a list of fires and acres sorted by each protection agency and origin within the Boise Dispatch area.

AGENCY		FIRES		TOTAL ACRES		AGENCY OWNED ACRES	FALSE ALARMS – UTL	ABANDONED CAMPFIRES
		PERSON	LIGHTNING	PERSON	LIGHTNING			
BOD	FOUR RIVERS	35	3	3271	55	2716		
	OWYHEE	2	4	1	36	23		
	BRUNEAU	4	3	66	41	106		
	BIRDS OF PREY	11	3	764	651	1246		
	BOISE DISTRICT	51	13	4102	783	4091	18	
BOF	MOUNTAIN HOME	6	11	102.82	1.67	97.90		111
	IDAHO CITY	7	12	2.68	1.35	3.00		53
	CASCADE	5	15	1.35	5.60	6.85		13
	LOWMAN	4	20	0.80	6.75	7.55		103
	EMMETT	7	13	3.70	25.35	25.65		51
	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	29	71	111.35	40.72	140.95	28	331
SWS	SOUTHWEST	6	4	60.80	0.40	0.10	0	
RURAL FIRE DEPARTMENT ASSISTS		25		308.50				
TOTAL BDC		111	88	5406.77		4232.05	46	331



FIRE ACTIVITY – BOISE DISTRICT BLM

FIRES SUPPRESSED BY BOD	
ALL ASSISTS TO OTHER AGENCIES	29
PERSON CAUSED FIRES	52
LIGHTNING CAUSED ACRES	13
COMBINED TOTAL	94

TOTAL ACRES SUPPRESSED BY BOD (ALL OWNERS)	
ASSISTS TO OTHER LOCAL AGENCIES	269
PERSON CAUSED ACRES	4102
LIGHTNING CAUSED ACRES	783
COMBINED TOTAL ACRES	5154

The total number of fires suppressed by BOD, and acres burned, regardless of land status or ownership.

INCIDENTS SUPPRESSED BY BOISE DISTRICT BLM						
	PERSON ACRES	LIGHTNING ACRES	FIRES BY OWNERSHIP @ ORIGIN			TOTAL ACRES BY OWNERSHIP
			TOTAL	PERSON	LIGHTNING	
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	3477	614	39	30	9	4091
US FOREST SERVICE	21	0	2	1	1	21
IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	1	14	2	1	1	15
PRIVATELY OWNED	603	155	21	19	1	758
MILITARY	0	0	0	0	0	0
US FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE	0	0	1	0	1	0
RURAL FIRE DEPARTMENT ASSIST	269		18	---		269
COMBINED TOTAL	4371	783	83	51	13	5154

Assist acres are those associated with assisting the local non-federal or state agencies.

OTHER BOD-BLM OWNED ACRES SUPPRESSED BY OTHER JURISDICTIONS	5	---	---	194
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BOD FIELD OFFICE STATS	FIRES	ACRES
FOUR RIVERS FO	43	2667
OWYHEE FO	6	23
BRUNEAU FO	7	106
BIRDS OF PREY NCA	14	1295

DETECTION METHOD	TOTAL	%
LOOKOUTS	11	47
AIRCRAFT	2	3
PRIVATE CITIZEN	42	64
AGENCY PERSONNEL	10	16

FALSE ALARMS	18
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FIRST ACTION INITIAL ATTACK TYPE RESOURCE	TOTAL	%
ENGINE	49	76
ENGINE PERSONNEL ONLY	0	0
PREVENTION	0	0
DOZER	0	0
CREW	0	0
JUMPERS	0	0
HELITACK PERSONNEL	10	16
RAPPELLERS	0	0
OTHER PERSONNEL VIA HELICOPTER	0	0
AIRTANKER OR SEAT	0	0
WILDLAND FIRE USE	0	0
MONITOR	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS PERSONNEL	6	8

FIRE ACTIVITY – BOISE NATIONAL FOREST

FIRES SUPPRESSED BY BOF	
ALL ASSISTS TO OTHER AGENCIES	12
PERSON CAUSED FIRES	29
LIGHTNING CAUSED ACRES	71
COMBINED TOTAL	112

TOTAL ACRES SUPPRESSED BY BOF (ALL OWNERS)	
ASSISTS TO OTHER LOCAL AGENCIES	5
PERSON CAUSED ACRES	116
LIGHTNING CAUSED ACRES	41
COMBINED TOTAL ACRES	157

The total number of fires suppressed by BOF, and acres burned, regardless of land status or ownership.

INCIDENTS SUPPRESSED BY BOISE NATIONAL FOREST						
	PERSON ACRES	LIGHTNING ACRES	FIRES BY OWNERSHIP @ ORIGIN			TOTAL ACRES BY OWNERSHIP
			TOTAL	PERSON	LIGHTNING	
US FOREST SERVICE	100.95	40.00	86	22	64	140.95
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	3.10	0	1	1	0	3.10
IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	0.23	0.20	5	2	3	0.43
PRIVATELY OWNED	7.07	0.52	8	4	4	7.59
SITPA	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER FEDERALLY MANAGED	0	0	0	0	0	0
RURAL FIRE DEPARTMENT ASSIST	4.75		4	---		4.75
COMBINED TOTAL	116.10	40.72	104	29	71	156.82

Assist acres are those associated with assisting the local non-federal or state agencies.

OTHER BOF OWNED ACRES SUPPRESSED WITHIN OTHER PROTECTION AREAS	---	---	53.08
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BOF DISTRICT BY ORIGIN	FIRES	ACRES
MOUNTAIN HOME	19	98
IDAHO CITY	21	3
CASCADE	21	7
LOWMAN	24	8
EMMETT	22	26

WILDLAND FIRE USE	INCIDENTS	ACRES
MOUNTAIN HOME	0	0
IDAHO CITY	1	0.10
CASCADE	0	0
LOWMAN	1	0.10
EMMETT	0	0

FIRST ACTION INITIAL ATTACK TYPE RESOURCE	TOTAL	%
ENGINE	13	13
ENGINE PERSONNEL ONLY	10	10
PREVENTION	13	13
CREW	0	0
SQUAD OR CHASE CREW	7	7
JUMPERS	2	2
HELITACK PERSONNEL	36	36
RAPPELLERS	10	10
OTHER PERSONNEL VIA HELICOPTER	4	4
AIRTANKER OR SEAT	0	0
WILDLAND FIRE USE	2	2
MONITOR	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS PERSONNEL	3	3

DETECTION METHOD	TOTAL	%
LOOKOUT	26	26
AIRCRAFT	29	29
AGENCY PERSONNEL	21	21
PRIVATE CITIZEN	24	24

FALSE ALARM	6
UNABLE TO LOCATE	22

FIRE ACTIVITY – SOUTHWEST IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

FIRES SUPPRESSED BY SWS	
ALL ASSISTS TO OTHER AGENCIES	3
PERSON CAUSED FIRES	6
LIGHTNING CAUSED ACRES	4
COMBINED TOTAL	13

TOTAL ACRES SUPPRESSED BY SWS (ALL OWNERS)	
ASSISTS TO OTHER LOCAL AGENCIES	34.75
PERSON CAUSED ACRES	60.80
LIGHTNING CAUSED ACRES	0.40
COMBINED TOTAL ACRES	95.95

The total number of fires suppressed by SWS, and acres burned, regardless of land status or ownership.

INCIDENTS SUPPRESSED BY IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS						
	PERSON ACRES	LIGHTNING ACRES	FIRES BY OWNERSHIP @ ORIGIN			TOTAL ACRES BY OWNERSHIP
			TOTAL	PERSON	LIGHTNING	
IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS	0	0.10	1	0	1	0.10
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	19.84	0	0	0	0	19.84
US FOREST SERVICE	31.68	0.20	3	1	2	31.88
PRIVATELY OWNED	9.28	0.10	6	5	1	9.38
SITPA	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER FEDERALLY MANAGED	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMBINED TOTAL	60.80	0.40	10	6	4	61.20

Assist acres are those associated with assisting the local non-federal or state agencies.

OTHER SWS OWNED ACRES SUPPRESSED WITHIN OTHER PROTECTION AREAS	---	---	15.43
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IDL ASSISTS TO COOPERATORS	FIRES
BLM BOD	0
USFS BOF	1
SITPA	0
RURAL FIRE DEPARTMENTS	3

DETECTION METHOD	TOTAL	%
LOOKOUTS	2	20
AIRCRAFT	1	10
PRIVATE CITIZEN	5	50
AGENCY PERSONNEL	2	20

FIRST ACTION INITIAL ATTACK TYPE RESOURCE	TOTAL	%
ENGINE	8	80
ENGINE PERSONNEL ONLY	0	0
PREVENTION	0	0
CREW	0	0
SQUAD OR CHASE CREW	0	0
JUMPERS	0	0
HELITACK PERSONNEL	1	10
RAPPELLERS	0	0
OTHER PERSONNEL VIA HELICOPTER	0	0
AIRTANKER OR SEAT	1	10
WILDLAND FIRE USE	0	0
MONITOR	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS PERSONNEL	0	0

FALSE ALARM	0
UNABLE TO LOCATE	0

FIRE ACTIVITY – SIGNIFICANT ACREAGE

The chart below includes all the Boise District BLM protection area fires over 100 acres.

DATE	NAME	FIRE CODE	FIELD OFFICE	CAUSE	ACRES
5/20/08	DUNE	D65B	BIRDS OF PREY	LIGHTNING	190
7/3/08	BEACON	D9WQ	BIRDS OF PREY	LIGHTNING	446
7/7/08	RATT	EA11	BIRDS OF PREY	HUMAN	126
7/20/08	CON SHEA	ECY9	BIRDS OF PREY	HUMAN	560
7/21/08	BLACKS CREEK	ECZ7	FOUR RIVERS	HUMAN	472
8/10/08	QUARTZ	EF7G	FOUR RIVERS	HUMAN	110
8/25/08	KNUDSEN	EH5Q	FOUR RIVERS	HUMAN	2492

Below is a chart of Boise National Forest protection area fires over 5 acres.

DATE	NAME	INC#	RANGER DISTRICT	CAUSE	ACRES
6/17/08	WEST PINE	278	EMMETT	LIGHTNING	5.50
7/27/08	BOOM	486	EMMETT	LIGHTNING	6.20
8/8/08	WILSON	544	EMMETT	LIGHTNING	6.00
8/16/08	WILLOW	605	MOUNTAIN HOME	HUMAN	95.00
8/16/08	WYLIE	606	MOUNTAIN HOME	HUMAN	6.00

Listed below are the Idaho Department of Land protection area fires over 1 acre.

DATE	NAME	INC#	IDL#	CAUSE	ACRES
9/5/08	HARRIS CREEK	685	61006	HUMAN	17.60
9/7/08	CLEAR CREEK	690	61007	HUMAN	1.00
10/26/08	CENTERVILLE	846	61010	HUMAN	41.10



LOGISTICAL ACTIVITY

BDC mobilizes 1,124 personnel representing the following agencies:

AGENCY	BOD	BOF	SWS	BRL	DFR	SER	ISO	NATIONAL INTERAGENCY FIRE CENTER						
								FCD	FCA	FCF	FCR	FCP	WXW	OAZ
# OF PERSONNEL	186	387	44	1	2	1	38	159	28	65	16	32	6	23
ADMINISTRATIVELY DETERMINED	78	52	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	0

BOD – Boise District BLM
 BOF – Boise National Forest
 SWS – Idaho Department of Lands, Southwest
 BRL – Bureau of Reclamation
 DFR – Deer Flat National Wildlife Refuge
 SER – Southeast Idaho National Wildlife Refuge Complex
 ISO – Idaho State Office, Bureau of Land Management
 FCD – National Interagency Fire Center, Bureau of Land Management
 FCA – National Interagency Fire Center, Bureau of Indian Affairs
 FCF – National Interagency Fire Center, United States Forest Service
 FCR – National Interagency Fire Center, Fish and Wildlife Service
 FCP – National Interagency Fire Center, National Park Service
 WXW – National Weather Service
 OAZ – National Business Center, Office of Aircraft Services

MOBILIZATION

Boise Dispatch Center hosted 136 AD personnel who filled 281 of the 2337 overhead requests received this season and 231 assignments were out of state. Below is the total number of resource requests processed by Boise Dispatch Center.

TYPE OF RESOURCE	FILLED	UTF	CANCELLED	TOTAL
OVERHEAD	2141	116	80	2337
TYPE 1 CREWS	29	0	2	31
TYPE 2 CREWS	29	0	2	31
ENGINES	150	4	4	158
IDAHO STRIKE TEAM	4	0	0	4
DOZERS	4	0	0	4
WATER TENDERS	15	0	1	16
OTHER EQUIPMENT	91	2	0	93
RENTAL VEHICLES	124	0	9	133
SUPPLY	745	0	0	745
FIXED WING AIRCRAFT	62	1	0	63
TYPE 1 HELICOPTERS	28	0	2	30
TYPE 2 HELICOPTERS	36	0	1	37
TYPE 3 HELICOPTERS	10	0	0	10
HEAVY AIR TANKERS	13	0	1	14
SEATS	20	3	1	24
TOTAL	3501	126	103	3730

There were a total of 116 Unable to Fill of 2337 overhead resources orders. Listed below is the Unable to Fill list shown by overhead position for all requests that was processed by Boise Dispatch Center.

QUALIFICATION	UTF	QUALIFICATION	UTF	QUALIFICATION	UTF
ACAC	1	FBAN	1	OSC1	1
ATGS	2	FDUL	2	OSC2	1
BUYL	1	FEMT	1	PILO	1
BUYM	1	FFT1	2	PIO1	1
CDER	1	FOBS	1	PIO2	1
COMT	2	FRWS	1	PROC	1
CRWB	2	GISS	1	RADO	1
DIVS	5	HEB1	3	READ	1
DOZB	3	HEB2	1	RESL	1
DPRO	2	HMGB	2	SCKN	1
DZIA	1	HRSP	1	SEC1	6
EDSD	1	IBA2	2	SITL	2
EMTB	7	ICT3	1	SOFR	3
EMTI	3	INCM	3	STCR	4
EMTP	14	IRIN	1	STPS	3
ENGB	3	IWF3	1	TFLD	1
EQPM	1	LTAN	1	THSP	8
EQTR	1	ORDM	2	TNSP	1



BDC dispatched the following resources to provide initial attack and support assistance to the following Great Basin areas:

AREA	AIRTANKERS AND SEATS	FIXED WING	HELICOPTERS	EQUIPMENT	TYPE 1 CREWS	TYPE 2 CREWS	OVERHEAD
AZ-ASD	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
ID-CIC	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
ID-CTF	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
ID-FCD	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
ID-FCF	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
ID-FHA	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
ID-GBK	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
ID-NPF	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
ID-PAF	0	0	3	4	0	1	50
ID-SCCI	2	2	1	2	0	0	0
ID-SCF	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
ID-SCS	1	0	2	4	0	1	1
ID-SJS	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
ID-STF	2	3	19	20	5	6	40
ID-TFD	2	4	1	12	0	0	8
NV-CCD	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
NV-BMD	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
NV-EKD	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
NV-ELD	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
NV-HTF	0	1	0	30	3	0	38
NV-NNS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
NV-WBC	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
NV-WID	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
UT-ASF	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
UT-CCD	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
UT-DIF	0	1	1	4	1	0	23
UT-EBC	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
UT-NWS	0	1	1	3	0	3	12
UT-RID	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
UT-SES	0	0	1	5	0	0	16
UT-UIF	0	0	1	0	1	2	0
UT-WCF	1	0	0	2	1	0	13
WY-BTF	0	0	0	5	0	1	22

CREWS

The Boise National Forest Interagency Hotshot Crews started the season out slow but it ended up being about an average year. Both crews stayed out west and hit fires in California, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, and Oregon. Below is a list of their accomplishments and statistics.



	DATE OF FIRST ASSIGNMENT	DAYS AVAILABLE	DAYS IN TRAVEL STATUS	DAYS OFF	LARGE FIRE ASSIGNMENTS	IA FIRE ASSIGNMENTS	MILES TRAVELED	CONSECUTIVE 14 DAY ASSIGNMENTS	DETAILEES	TRAINEE ASSIGNMENTS	OVERTIME
BOISE IHC	6/13	126	21	21	7	3	44,332	5	14	29	895
IDAHO CITY IHC	6/13	130	11	10	7	4	55,200	5	6	NR	782



The Type 2 Crews in our area are an essential part of our fire organization. Of the five crews, four this year had initial attack break-down capabilities. This is especially critical when there are multiple small fires that they can staff with personnel. Crew 38 was unavailable for fire assignments this season. As the home front was having a fairly slow to average year, crews were able to travel to California, Utah, Wyoming, and Nevada. They were also able to support other areas in Idaho including Boise District BLM, Sawtooth NF, Payette NF, Idaho Falls BLM and Idaho Department of Lands, South Central Area.

	CREW 3	CREW 5	CREW 39	CREW 14A	CREW 14B
AGENCY	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	BOISE NATIONAL FOREST	SOUTHERN IDAHO CORRECTION INSTITUTE	PATRICK ENVIRONMENTAL INC	PATRICK ENVIRONMENTAL INC
DATE FIRST OFF-UNIT ASSIGNMENT	6/21	7/20	8/2	7/9	7/22
OFF-UNIT FIRE ASSIGNMENTS	8	6	1	10	7

ENGINES

Below shows the activity the engine crews received off-unit which includes traveling to Arizona, California, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah and Wyoming. These also include assisting neighbors such as Twin Falls, Payette, and Sawtooth areas.

	BLM	USFS	IDL	CONTRACT
TOTAL ENGINES	19	7	4	30
DATE OF FIRST OFF-UNIT ASSIGNMENT	6/19	6/6	6/21	6/22
TOTAL OFF-UNIT ASSIGNMENTS	40	12	6	64

AIRCRAFT

Listed are the helicopters assigned to the Boise Dispatch area with their capabilities and accomplishments for the following season. This year the BLM ship was upgraded to a category type 2 with 17 crewmembers. Another contract change had a K-Max as the type 1 national helicopter located at Lucky Peak on the Boise National Forest. The other two forest helicopters remained the same.

AGENCY	BLM	USFS	USFS	USFS
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	N765H	N864H	N214KA	N202WM
TYPE OF AIRCRAFT	BELL 205A1++	BELL 407	BELL 212	KAMAN 1200 K-MAX
CATEGORY TYPE	2	3	2	1
DAYS UNDER CONTRACT	115	132	118	113
BASE LOCATION	BOISE	GARDEN VALLEY	LUCKY PEAK	LUCKY PEAK
CREW SIZE	17	10	14	1
TOTAL FLIGHT HOURS	168.6	270.6	235.0	264.7
FIRE MANAGEMENT HOURS	159.2	269.2	205.8	264.7
OTHER HOURS	9.4	1.4	29.2	0
INITIAL ATTACK INCIDENTS	40	55	29	3
EXTENDED ATTACK INCIDENTS	14	5	6	12
% IA SUPPORTED WITH BUCKET	83	40	52	100
GALLONS OF WATER	175,371	53,875	304,327	1,055,890
PERSONNEL TRANSPORTED	1079	1044	782	0
OPERATIONAL RAPPELS	0	20	7	0
FIRES STAFFED BY RAPPELLERS	0	10	1	0
POUNDS OF INTERNAL CARGO	81,215	49,780	85,239	0
POUNDS OF EXTERNAL CARGO	35,525	105,590	274,920	9,190
AERIAL IGNITION PROJECTS	1	3	5	0
OPERATIONAL COST	\$740,390.00	\$533,209.21	\$1,028,976	\$1,712,609.30

The two air attacks we have in our area have been an essential part in firefighting operations and detection. Both aircraft were under new contracts this year. Unlike the past couple of years, it was nice to have both aircraft with automated flight following capabilities.

AGNECY	BLM	USFS
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	N533SA	N975AA
TYPE OF AIRCRAFT	AERO COMMANDER 500S	AERO COMMANDER 500S
DAYS UNDER CONTRACT	100	93
BASE LOCATION	BOISE AIRPORT	BOISE AIRPORT
INITIAL ATTACK INCIDENTS	29	39
EXTENDED ATTACK INCIDENTS	4	2
TOTAL FLIGHT HOURS	84.61	166.8
ON-ZONE HOURS	54.15	161.9
OFF-ZONE HOURS	30.46	4.9
TOTAL COST	\$127,665.14	\$193,425.28

As with the change in SEAT (single engine airtanker) organization and contracting, we had only one based in Mountain Home. Below is a list of its statistics for the season. As we had a slow season there was not a need to move any more to our location.

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	T-484
TYPE OF AIRCRAFT	AT-802
BASE LOCATION	MOUNTAIN HOME AIRPORT
TOTAL FLIGHT HOURS	27.94
OFF-ZONE HOURS	15.14
GALLONS OF RETARDANT	23,520
GALLONS OF WATER	0
GALLONS OF GEL	2250
TOTAL GALLONS	25,770
INITIAL ATTACK INCIDENTS	13
EXTENDED ATTACK INCIDENTS	2
OPERATIONAL COST	\$249,756.58



BOISE TANKER B ASE

The Boise Tanker Base was used by 15 different tankers: six large airtankers (P2V and P3-A) and nine SEATS. The large tankers used 24,535 gallons and SEATS used 24,694 gallons for a total of 49,229.

AGENCY	LOADS	RETARDANT GALLONS	RETARDANT COST	LANDINGS	LANDING COST	100 TH FLIGHT	FLIGHT COST	ES COST	MISCELLANEOUS/RETARDANT CREW	HOLDING TANK – PUMPING COST	TOTAL COST
CO-UPD	0	0	0	0	0	2.52	\$16,241.40	0	0	0	\$16,241.40
ID-BOD	2	1,437	\$4,410.15	4	\$238.05	1.83	\$6,870.20	\$279.00	\$508.00	0	\$12,305.40
ID-BOF	21	19,979	\$61,315.54	21	\$1,353.78	19.52	\$57,452.89	\$1,241.00	\$1,156.00	\$642.50	\$123,161.71
ID-FCD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	375	\$1,968.00	0	\$2,343.00
ID-FHA	2	4,626	\$14,197.19	0	0	2.47	\$17,556.19	0	0	0	\$31,753.38
ID-PAF	0	0	0	1	\$138.69	1.63	\$12,833.13	\$129.00	\$60.00	0	\$13,160.82
ID-SCCI	1	2,438	\$7,482.22	0	0	1.00	\$7,856.00	0	0	0	\$15,338.22
ID-SIX	1	719	\$2,206.61	1	\$33.12	1.22	\$1,914.91	0	0	0	\$4,152.64
ID-STF	9	10,694	\$32,819.91	9	\$614.79	10.73	\$41,514.55	\$1,302.00	\$300.00	0	\$76,550.55
ID-SWS	2	1,500	\$4,603.50	4	\$132.48	3.58	\$8,029.94	0	0	0	\$12,765.92
ID-TFD	1	687	\$2,108.40	2	\$250.47	1.27	\$3,177.54	\$255.00	\$80.00	0	\$5,871.41
NV-EKD	1	2,083	\$6,392.72	1	\$138.69	1.38	\$8,894.10	\$258.00	0	0	\$15,683.51
OR-VAD	4	2,985	\$9,160.97	8	\$264.96	4.75	\$11,583.82	0	0	0	\$21,009.75
UT-EGB	0	0	0	2	\$356.04	0.10	\$650.70	\$129.00	0	0	\$1,135.74
UT-WCF	1	2,081	\$6,386.59	0	0	1.93	\$15,030.84	0	0	0	\$21,417.43
TOTAL	45	49,229	\$151,083.80	53	\$3,521.07	53.93	\$209,606.21	\$3,968.00	\$4,072.00	\$642.50	\$372,251.08

Below is a list of retardant use by each agency for 2008 season.

AGENCY	USFS	BLM	STATE	BIA	FWS	NPS	OTHER	TOTAL
TOTAL %	65%	16%	9%	9%	0%	0%	0%	100%
TOTAL GALLONS	32,027	7,919	4,657	4,626	0	0	0	49,229

FUELS MANAGEMENT – Hazardous Fuels Acre Accomplishments

Boise District BLM

	BROADCAST BURNING	JUNIPER TREATMENT/ RANGELAND HEALTH	WEED TREATMENT	HAZARDOUS FUELS REDUCTION	PILE BURNING
OWYHEE FIELD OFFICE	4000	1100	500	400	300
FOUR RIVERS FIELD OFFICE	0	0	3000	80	380
BRUNEAU FIELD OFFICE	0	1590	3000	0	0
BIRDS OF PREY NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA	0	0	500	0	0
TOTAL	4000	2690	7000	480	680

Boise National Forest

	MECHANICAL		PRESCRIBED FIRE		TOTAL	
	WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE	NON –WUI	WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE	NON –WUI	WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE	NON –WUI
MOUNTAIN HOME RANGER DISTRICT	261	0	20	1320	281	1320
IDAHO CITY RANGER DISTRICT	1088	0	2831	0	3919	0
CASCADE RANGER DISTRICT	90	0	75	0	165	0
LOWMAN RANGER DISTRICT	0	0	74	1001	74	1001
EMMETT RANGER DISTRICT	102	39	3	0	105	39
TOTAL	1541	39	3003	2321	4469	2360

Idaho Department of Lands Southwest

	PRESCRIBED FIRE	
	PILE BURNING	UNDERSTORY BURNING
SOUTHWEST AREA	1400	245

MITIGATION & PREVENTION

Boise District BLM Fire Mitigation Accomplishments

Projects with West Central Highlands Resource Conservation and Development Council (WCHRCDC):

Fire Education: The fire education display was set up at the Midvale Library, Cambridge Library, Garden Valley Library, Idaho City, and New Meadows Library during this period. Newspaper releases were made to accompany the displays.

Payette Redzone: Assessment work is completed on houses in the Payette Rural Fire Department boundaries. The Department also identified all the fire hydrant locations through GPS coordinates in the district. The information from the Redzone assessment will be used to target education and mitigation efforts in the District and aid in incident response in the future.

Payette Fire Brochure: The WCHRCDC with the help of multiple partners worked on a Payette County specific wildland fire brochure that will be available for distribution next year.

Projects with Southwest Idaho Resource Conservation and Development Council:

Celebration Park: In July the first twelve fire ecology signs were posted along a new trail at the Park. Work is continuing on integrating wildland fire into the programs at the Park. Additionally, in November Tom Bicak, Canyon County Parks and Waterways Director and Bob Narus, Boise District BLM Fire Mitigation Specialist presented a program about their collaboration at the National Firewise Conference.

Field Inquiry Research Experience for Summer (FIRE-Up):

The FIRE-Up team performed fuels monitoring at the Homestead Fire and West Antelope Prescribed Fire sites. They also did Redzone assessments on homes in the Oasis and Tipanuk Fire Districts and provided the results to the Fire Departments.

Other Projects:

Boise District BLM crews assisted Silver City residents in the annual Silver City Clean Up day on June 28. Thirty-four fire departments participated in Ready Reserve training. Numerous annual events such as Ada County Safety Day, Steelheads Hockey Fire Prevention Night, Boise Hawks Fire Prevention Night, Caldwell Night Rodeo, Canyon County Fair, Weiser Fiddle Festival, and Tablerock Challenge were successfully completed.

FIRE PREVENTION

Boise National Forest

2008 began with staffing changes to the Fire Prevention Program. In the absence of a Forest Fire Prevention Specialist, district personnel assisted with ongoing commitments of the program. Terry Carrico, Prevention Officer from the Mountain Home Ranger District, and Tom Kenny, Garden Valley Helitack, detailed into the position during the winter and spring months. They were able to complete the prevention activities, update the forest prevention plan, and develop district prevention plans. In June, Ellen Dunlap became the Acting Prevention Specialist. The role of Acting Forest Prevention Specialist was truly an eye opener for Ellen. Her first big event was the Boise 4th of July parade. Another learning event was the Table Rock Challenge held in September. This is a fundraiser for the Treasure Valley Fire Prevention and Safety Co-op which consists of Boise National Forest, Boise District BLM, Idaho Department of Lands, National Interagency Fire Center, Fire & Wildland Service; and the following city fire departments Boise, Meridian, Nampa, and Caldwell. The fundraiser although fairly small requires a lot of planning and coordination with partners and city regulations.

This fire season on the Boise National Forest was quiet compared to the past few years. District prevention staffing saw the addition of William McMaster to the Cascade Ranger District in the position of Patrol 41. With the assistance of Fred McGlashen Patrol 42, Bill spent a large portion of the May and June dealing with the enormous influx of mushroom pickers following last season's fires. Time was also spent on projects such as clearing of hazardous trees, repair of prevention signs, GPS data collection, recreation patrols, and a variety of public education programs.

On the Mountain Home Ranger District, Terry Carrico and Kristy Price continued as Prevention 11 and Patrol 12 stationed at Lester Creek Guard Station. They continued their *Operation Bucket Drop*, handing out 50 plastic Smokey Bear *Drown Your Campfire* buckets with instructions on how to properly extinguish a campfire. Besides assisting with the Prevention Specialist position, Terry also detailed into the South Zone Prevention Supervisory position from August through November. Jason Sandusky and Kevin Thompson continued as Patrol 21 and Patrol 22 stationed at Lucky Peak Guard Station. Their projects included handing out 100 buckets for *Operation Bucket Drop*, prevention sign replacement, and various prevention activities like the Atlanta 4th of July parade.

On the Emmett Ranger District, stationed at the Garden Valley Work Center was Patrol 61 Larry Bolen and Prevention 62 Francis White. Their main duties are patrolling the Middle Fork of the Payette and other recreation areas and assisting on the local fires.

Carol Forester returned to the Idaho City Ranger District as Patrol 32 and Mick Yardley continued as Patrol 31. Carol's energy and enthusiasm contributed a great deal to a lot of prevention programs in Boise as well as her district. The Idaho City *Operation Bucket Drop* handed out 150 buckets which was a record. Besides regular patrols in the field, the prevention personnel repaired prevention signs, assisted with prescribed burning, and assisted with spark arrester checks.

On the Lowman Ranger District, Patrol 51 Penny Myers was assisted by Prevention 51 Cece Hendrix and Prevention 52 Bruce Hendrix with patrolling for unattended campfires and distribution of prevention materials to forest visitors. Penny also participated in fire mitigation and education projects in the local community and also in the Boise area. Her other activities included posting prevention signs, sign maintenance, and managing and supplying the frontliners with prevention materials. The prevention personnel also assisted with increased patrols during the busy Labor Day weekend.

2008 BOF Miscellaneous Statistics

Abandoned Campfires:	331
Citations Issued:	59
Warnings Issued:	53

2008 BOF Fire Prevention Events

Idaho Stampede Co-op Event	Kids Fair Western Idaho Fair Grounds Co-op Event
Idaho Steelhead Co-op Event	Mountain Home North Elementary School Program
Pioneer School Smokey Presentation	Clear Creek Volunteer Fire Department Fundraiser
Prairie School Program	Head Start in Boise with Smokey visit
Idaho City 100 Enduro Motorcycle Race	Capitol Classic Fun Run with Smokey
Boise Burn Co-op Event	Alive After 5 Smokey visit with BLM
Idaho City Shootout	The Main Street Mile at Boise with Smokey visit
Gold Dust Rodeo with Engine 31	Valley of the Pines Fire Department Fundraiser
Atlanta 4 th of July Parade with Smokey and Patrol 22	Fire Prevention Night Boise Hawks Co-op Event
Idaho City 4 th of July Parade with Smokey and Engine 31	Canyon County Fair Wildland Fire Day
Boise 4 th of July Parade with Smokey, Ellen & Allyn Spanfellner	BioBlitz
Thunder Mountain Days 4 th of July Parade in Cascade	Idaho City Gold Rush Days
Pine 4 th of July Parade with Smokey, Patrol 12 and Engine 11	Boise County Fire Chiefs Meeting in Lowman
Fire Mitigation Information at Gibson residence in Grandjean	Meridian City Fire Department Centennial
Nampa Crime Prevention Day with Smokey and prevention booth	Hillcrest Country Club Safety Event
Smokey Birthday Celebration Idaho State Veteran's Home	Annual Wapiti Home Owner's Meeting in Grandjean
Lake Cascade Parks and Recreation Smokey Presentation	Table Rock Challenge Co-op Event
Basin Elementary School Smokey Presentation	Wal-Mart Safety Event Smokey with BLM
Payette Elementary School Fire Prevention Day	Lowe's Fire Safety Event
Nampa City Fire Department Family Fun & Safety Day	Fall Skits Co-op Event (Clown and Puppet Show)
Pioneer Elementary School National Walk to School Day	Columbia Village Preparedness Event
Fire Prevention Day Meridian Speedway Co-op Event Fall Skits	Trinity Pines Camp Fire Prevention Day
Peregrine Elementary School Kindergarten Class Visit with Smokey	
Wal-Mart Health Fair in Meridian – Smokey visit with prevention and fire display booth	
Smokey Presentation at Lake Hazel, Prospect, and Desert Sage Elementary Schools	
Free Fishing Day at Lowman Nature Ponds – Smokey visit and prevention booth	
Wilderness Ranch Volunteer Fire Department Fundraiser with Engine 21 assistance	
alley County Fair and Rodeo fire prevention booth and Smokey presentation	
Caldwell Night Rodeo Co-op Event with Smokey and bandana distribution	
Spaulding Elementary School Book Festival Smokey Presentation	
Paramount Elementary School Fall Carnival with Smokey and prevention booth	
Lowman Volunteer Fire Department Training Meeting – Fire Mitigation in Wildland Urban Interface areas	
Warm Springs Mesa Homeowners Association Prevention Picnic with Smokey and prevention booth	

MOBILIZATION CENTER

The Boise Mobilization Center located at the National Interagency Fire Center had a light season this year. The center opened on June 25 and closed on August 18.

The Mobilization Center processed 203 personnel which consisted of Type 1 and Type 2 fire crews, miscellaneous overhead, and Australian and New Zealand firefighters. The majority of the personnel moving through the center were in support of the California fire activity.

Below is a comparison list of personnel numbers from previous years.

YEAR	PERSONNEL	REMARKS
2007	4637	No International or Military Personnel
2006	3915	Included Australian, New Zealand, and Military, Canadians
2005	500	Mainly Hurricane Support
2004	200	Minimal Fire Activity
2003	3457	Included shuttle recovery support personnel, Australian, New Zealand, and Military
2002	3460	Included Australian, New Zealand, and Military, Canadians
2001	NR	Minimal Fire Activity
2000	3145	Included Australian, New Zealand, and Military

Below is the list of 2008 Mobilization Center costs.

LODGING	MEALS & WATER	TOILETS, WASH STANDS, MISCELLANEOUS	TOTAL
\$25,670	\$11,116	\$1,502	\$38,288



FIRE DANGER RATING SYSTEM

The National Fire Danger Rating System NFDRS is a system used by wildland fire managers to predict the potential for significant, large fire activity. It is based on a comparison of current fuel and weather conditions to historic conditions and their associated fire activity. NFDRS outputs consist of a variety of indices that can be used to support daily decisions such as; how many resources to send to a reported smoke (dispatch/staffing level), and whether or not to restrict campfires.

The Fire Rating Operating Plan was revised this last year to integrate our entire area to make one interagency direction called the Southwest Idaho Interagency Fire Danger Operating and Preparedness Plan. By having one plan the decision making process is simplified for the agency administrators, fire managers, agency cooperators, and firefighters with an emphasis on proactive information and resource sharing between all agencies, private industry and the public.

The fire danger rating areas are broke down into three parts: Boise Mountains, Snake River and Foothills, and Owyhee Canyonlands. Below is a description of each taken from the Southwest Idaho Interagency Fire Danger Operating and Preparedness Plan.

Boise Mountains includes all lands within the Boise National Forest boundary north to Yellowpine and south to Camas Reservoir which includes all lands west of Pine and Featherville. From the point where the Boise National Forest boundary intersects Idaho State Highway 20 near Dixie and following the forest boundary west and north along the ridge of Danskin to Boise front foothills and extending north encompassing the Idaho Department of Lands jurisdictional boundary to its intersection back to the forest boundary near Sagehen Reservoir. The far northern boundary includes all the Boise National Forest administered lands north of Sagehen Reservoir including Tripod Lookout and Tamarack Resort. This area is approximately 2.2 million acres.

Fuels within the Boise Mountains FDRA are highly variable and complex. They range from shrub-steppe communities at the lowest elevation to alpine communities at the highest. Low elevation shrub-steppe includes several subspecies of sagebrush along with perennial and non-native annual grasses. These areas are bordered by persistent aspen, ponderosa pine and ponderosa pine/Douglas-fir forest communities which represent the warm, dry extreme of the forested zone. Douglas-fir becomes more prominent as elevation increases and can occur as a co-dominant species with lodgepole pine, grand fir, subalpine fir and western larch. Aspen occurs as small inclusions in the forested zone but was likely more obvious on the landscape under the historical fire regimes.

Climate patterns are typically warm to hot and dry during the summer and fall. In the late spring and summer, moisture from the Gulf of Mexico may move north and combine warm seasonal temperatures and steep topography to create high-intensity, short duration thunderstorms. Dry lightning is more common during summer and fall and have potential to create frequent multi-fire events which can exceed local staffing capabilities. Maximum summer daytime temperatures can reach over 100 degrees at lower elevations, with higher elevations in the 80s to 90s. Growing seasons vary from 30 days in the alpine areas to over 150 days in the lower valleys.

The Boise Mountains topography is a landscape which varies greatly with elevations of 2,800 feet in the river canyons to 10,000 feet atop Steel Mountain. Key features include the Boise and Salmon River mountains which are characterized by forested slopes and steep river drainages.

From 1983 to 2007 a total of 3778 fires were recorded within the FDRA burning 843,350 acres. Lightning accounts for nearly 80% of fire occurrence in the FDRA. Campfires, debris burning and smoking were the leading human causes. Fires commonly occur from June through October with the months of July and August representing the largest percentage of fire occurrence.

The Snake River and Foothills FDRA is bounded by the Idaho Oregon border on the west. The southern boundary generally follows the Snake River from the Idaho/Oregon boundary to Oreana then follows the Bachman Grade to Triangle and continues east-northeast generally along the 4600 foot elevation line of the Owyhee Front to the Bruneau River. The northern boundary begins near Weiser Idaho and follows Hwy 95 to Indian Valley, then generally follows the Little Weiser River to the Payette and Boise National Boundary line where it follows the southern boundary of the Boise Mountains FDRA to the dispatch center boundary. The eastern boundary is the District boundary between the Boise and Twin Falls BLM Districts. This is approximately 3.9 million acres.

The fuels complex of the Snake River and Foothills FDRA is dominated by perennial and annual grasses. There are salt desert and low elevation shrubs also represented, with the salt desert shrubs occupying lower elevations and low elevation shrubs occupying higher elevations in the FDRA. "These vegetation communities are highly susceptible to invasion of annual grasses and other non-native species, particularly when heavy livestock grazing occurs during drought periods. This combination of factors in the early twentieth century caused the establishment of large areas, particularly within the Snake River Plain, to be dominated by annual grasses such as cheat grass, medusahead wildrye, and exotic annual forbs. The resulting reduction in the mean fire return interval for these areas led to their self-perpetuation and expansion into adjacent shrublands (Southwestern Idaho Fire Planning Unit Fire Management Plan Boise BLM September 2005 p. 41-42). The annual grasses are dominated by cheatgrass and medusahead wildrye. Perennial grasses are dominated by perennial montane grasses and seeded grass species such as crested wheatgrass.

The low elevation areas are dominated by Wyoming big sagebrush, basin big sagebrush, antelope bitterbrush, winterfat, and green rabbitbrush. The salt desert shrub areas are dominated by budsage, cheatgrass, greasewood, shadscale, salbrushes, and winterfat.

The Snake River and Foothills FDRA is in climate class 1. Precipitation is generally 12 inches or less and is typified by hot, dry fire seasons. The general air flow during fire season is westerly or southwesterly. However, the Snake River moves through the FDRA in a southeast to northeast direction, which can channel winds. Thunderstorms capable of producing strong and erratic winds are a threat throughout the area during fire season. However, the peak times for thunderstorms are mid-June through mid-August. Due to low elevation and dry conditions, virga is a common occurrence with thunderstorms.

The Snake River and Foothills FDRA is characterized by flat and rolling terrain. Elevation ranges from a low of approximately 2100 feet on the Snake River near Weiser, to approximately 4000 feet on the higher bluffs. The Snake River Canyon is a major topographic feature of the area. Much of the FDRA is accessible by vehicle because of the flat and rolling nature of terrain.

From 1983 to 2007 a total of 2792 fires were recorded burning a total of 1,724,263 acres. Historically, over 20% of fires in this area are larger than 100 acres with nearly 60% of ignitions being human caused. Equipment use is the most common cause, followed by railroad, debris burning and arson. Fires commonly occur from May through October with June through September being the busiest months.

The Owyhee Canyonlands FDRA is bounded by the Idaho-Nevada border on the south; the Idaho-Oregon border on the west; and the Bruneau River on the east. The northern boundary generally follows the Snake River from the Idaho/Oregon boundary to Oreana then follows the Bachman Grade to Triangle and continues east-northeast generally along the 4600 foot elevation line of the Owyhee Front to the Bruneau River. The FDRA encompasses approximately 3.2 million acres. The FDRA includes approximately 146,000 acres of the Duck Valley Indian Reservation. Most of the remainder of land is owned by the BLM and IDL.

The fuels complex of the Owyhee Canyonlands FDRA is dominated by juniper woodlands and mid-elevation shrubs in the western portion. The eastern portion is dominated by shrubs (mid-elevation, low-elevation, and salt-desert). The juniper woodlands are dominated by western juniper. In some areas, “western juniper woodlands have expanded into mid-elevation shrub-steppe communities, forming dense seral stands, with a depauperate understory of shrubs, forbs, and grasses. In contrast to climax juniper stands, which tend to occur on shallow stony ridge top sites, seral stands occupy deep-soiled loamy sites in swales and valley bottoms”. (Southwestern Idaho Fire Planning Unit Fire Management Plan Boise BLM September 2005 p.42).

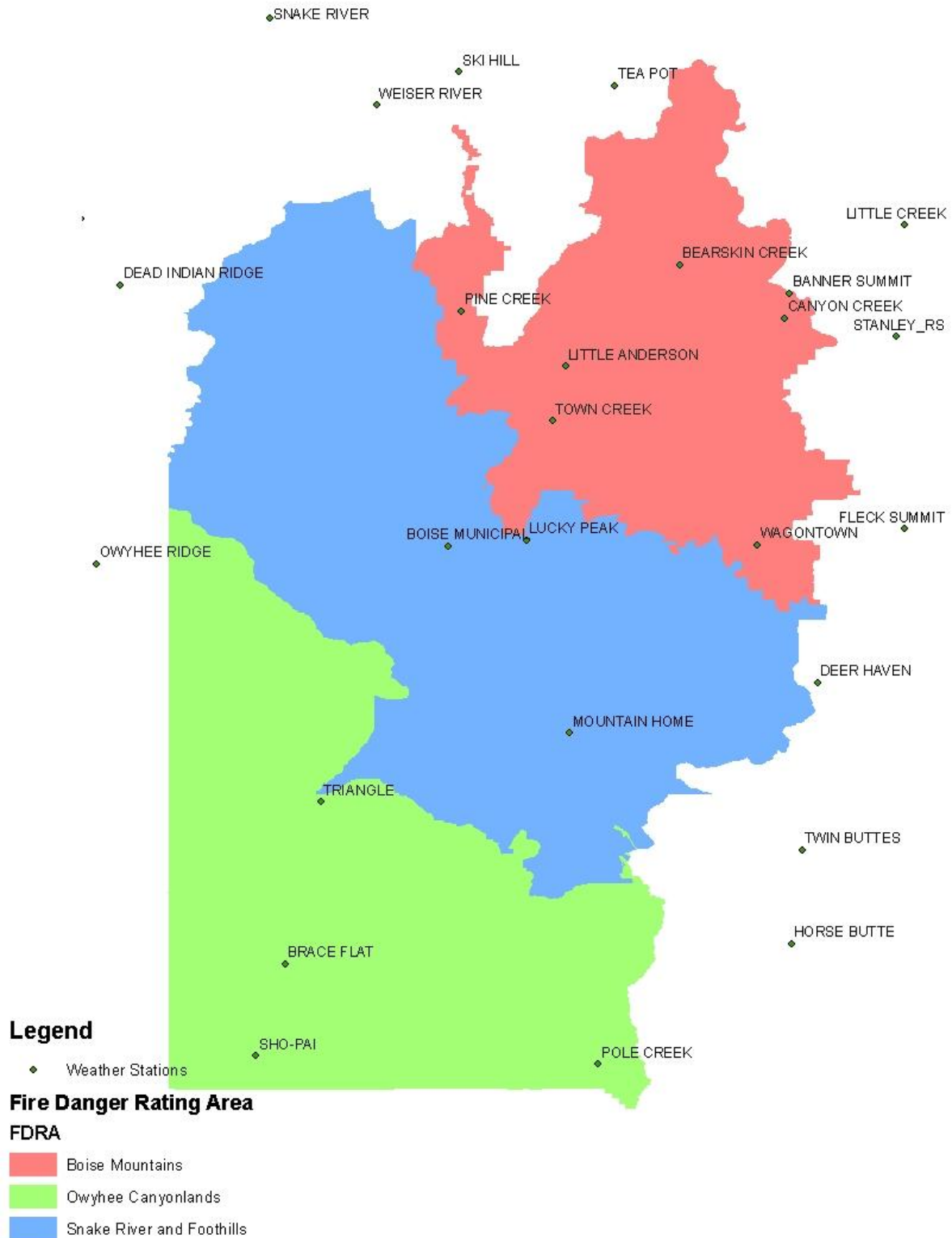
The mid-elevation shrub areas are dominated by mountain big sagebrush, low sagebrush, and curl-leaf mahogany. The low elevation shrub areas are dominated by Wyoming big sagebrush, basin big sagebrush, and antelope bitterbrush, winterfat, and green rabbitbrush. The salt desert shrub areas are dominated by budsage, cheatgrass, greasewood, shadescale, salbrushes, and winterfat.

Other fuel types found in the area in coverages of generally less than 5% in the represented Fire Planning Units include annual grasses, perennial grasses, aspen, dry conifers, riparian, and wet/cold conifers.

The Owyhee Canyonlands FDRA is in climate class 1. The area is typified by arid to semi-arid desert and steppe country. The average annual precipitation at weather stations in the middle of the elevation is 15 inches. During fire season hot and dry conditions dominate. The general wind flow patterns during fire season are westerly or southwesterly. Thunderstorms capable of producing strong erratic winds are a threat during fire season. Large snow accumulations are possible in the higher elevations. However, melting generally occurs sooner in the Owyhee Mountains than other mountains in Idaho. The peak river flows usually occur in late May and June.

The elevation of the Owyhee Canyonlands FDRA ranges from a low of generally 4000 feet to a high of 8400 feet. The eastern and southern portions of the area are characterized by deep river canyons and large plateau areas. The northwestern portion is dominated by the Owyhee Mountain Range. The terrain is largely inaccessible by vehicles. The FDRA includes the following Wilderness Study Areas: North Fork Owyhee River, Squaw Creek Canyon, Big Willow Spring, Middle Fork Owyhee River, West Fork of Red Canyon, Owyhee River Canyon, Owyhee River/Deep Creek, Yatahoney Creek, Lookout Butte, Little Owyhee River, Juniper Creek, South Fork Owyhee River, Pole Creek, Deep Creek, Little Jacks Creek, Big Jacks Creek, Duncan Creek, Battle Creek, Sheep Creek West, and Bruneau River/Sheep Creek.

From 1983 to 2007, 414 fires were recorded in the Owyhee Canyonlands Fire Danger Rating Area burning a little more than 280,000 acres. Historically, nearly 60% of fires are caused by lightning with equipment and debris burning as the primary human causes. Nearly 70% of fires occurred in July and August.



Each FDRA uses RAWS remote automated weather stations to obtain the weather information needed to produce fire danger outputs. Below is a list of each area with the weather stations used. Some the stations used are not managed by BDC but are used due to completeness of data and overall representation.

STATION NAME	STATION ID	LOCATION	ELEVATION
BOISE MOUNTAINS			
WEISER RIVER	101108	7 MI N OF COUNCIL	3900
PINE CREEK	101222	6 MI SW OF SMITH'S FERRY	5600
SKI HILL	101223	5 MI ESE OF NEW MEADOWS	5293
TOWN CREEK	101708	2 MI E OF PLACERVILLE	4500
SNAKE RIVER FOOTHILLS			
DEAD INDIAN RIDGE	101402	10 MI NW OF WEISER	3570
MOUNTAIN HOME	102709	MOUNTAIN HOME AFB	3350
TWIN BUTTES	103209	20 MI SSE OF GLENNS FERRY	3330
OWYHEE CANYONLANDS			
BRACE FLAT	103207	29 MI WNW OF RIDDLE	4900
TRIANGLE	103208	13 MI SE OF SILVER CITY	5330
POLE CREEK	103210	DUCKY VALLEY INDIAN RES	5660
OWYHEE RIDGE	353614	12 MI W OF HOMEDALE	4400



Each area uses the weather data compiled with either ERC energy release component (Boise Mountains) or BI burning index (Snake River Foothills and Owyhee Canyonlands) to measure critical burning conditions and set staffing levels.

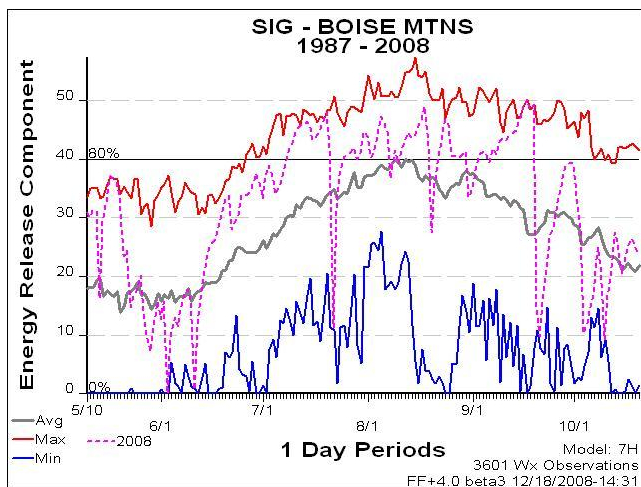
Below is a list of the weather stations managed by Boise Dispatch Center.

STATION NAME	STATION ID	LOCATION	ELEVATION	AGENCY
BOISE MANUAL	102601	NWS – BOISE	2838	BLM
DEAD INDIAN RIDGE	101402	10 MI NW OF WEISER	3570	BLM
MOUNTAIN HOME	102709	MOUNTAIN HOME AFB	3350	BLM
BRACE FLAT	103207	29 MI WNW OF RIDDLE	4900	BLM
TRIANGLE	103208	13 MI SE OF SILVER CITY	5330	BLM
POLE CREEK	103210	DUCKY VALLEY INDIAN RES	5660	BLM
BEARSKIN	101221	5 MI NE OF DEADWOOD RES	6700	USFS
PINE CREEK	101222	6 MI SW OF SMITH'S FERRY	5600	USFS
TOWN CREEK	101708	2 MI E OF PLACERVILLE	4500	USFS
LITTLE ANDERSON	101710	3 MI NE OF GARDEN VALLEY	4560	USFS
WAGONTOWN	102712	3 MI SSW OF FEATHERVILLE	6200	USFS

The table below indicates the number of days at each fire danger level for the fire danger rating areas from May 10 through October 20.

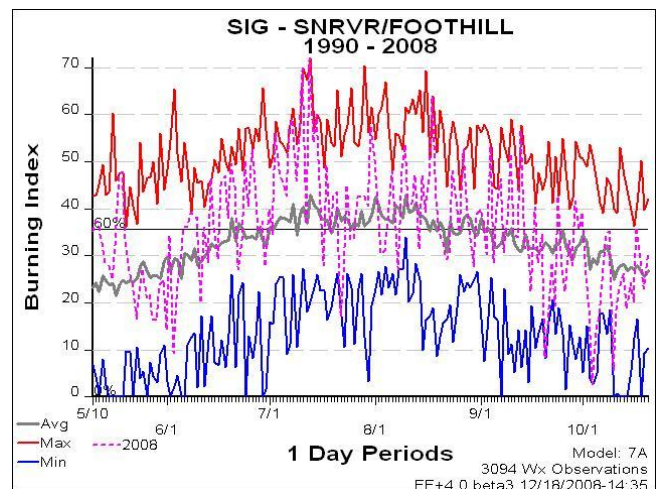
FIRE DANGER RATING LEVEL	DAYS		
	BOISE MOUNTAINS	SNAKE RIVER FOOTHILLS	OWYHEE CANYONLANDS
LOW	51	8	42
MODERATE	77	57	50
HIGH	17	31	36
VERY HIGH	18	57	34
EXTREME	0	10	1

Below are outputs produced from each of the FDRA within our area from May 10th through October 20th. These charts include the historical data, the current previous year highlighted and the critical percentile that has been identified which varies for each area.



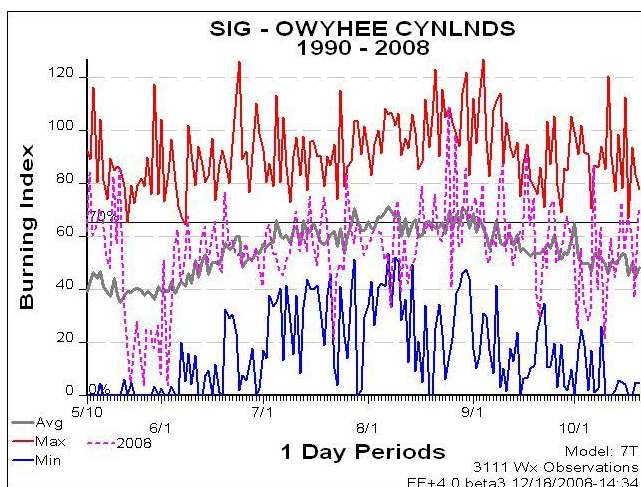
Boise Mountains FDRA

80th Percentile – Only 20% of the days from 1987-2008 had an ERC above 40. 2008 – 43 Days above 80%.



Snake River Foothills FDRA

60th Percentile – Only 60% of the days between 1990-2008 had a BI above 36. 2008 – 37 Days above 60%.



Owyhee Canyonlands FDRA

70th Percentile – Only 70% of the days from 1987-2008 had a BI of 65. 2008- 17 Days above 70%.

SEASONAL WEATHER & SEVERITY

The year started off with mountain snowpack averaged just over 100 % of normal. Below is the SWE snow water equivalent and precipitation statistics by SNOTEL stations within our area.

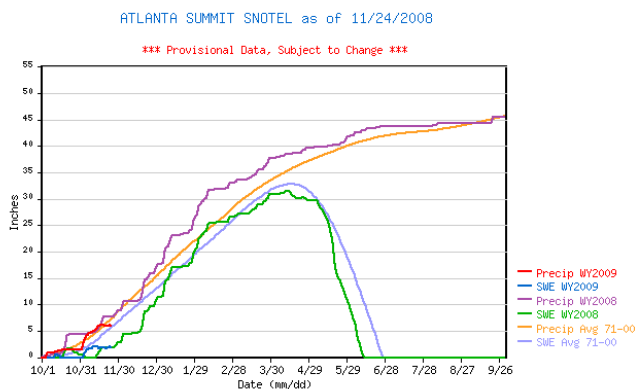
END OF THE MONTH	PCT OF AVG	DEADWOOD SUMMIT	ATLANTA SUMMIT	JACKSON PEAK	MORES CREEK SUMMIT	TRINITY MOUNTAIN	MUD FLAT	SOUTH MOUNTAIN	WILSON CREEK
OCTOBER	SWE*	90	8	0	0	142	100	0	0
	PRECIP	162	163	196	207	259	191	211	211
NOVEMBER	SWE	89	42	41	37	70	33	21	25
	PRECIP	114	102	120	124	131	97	110	106
DECEMBER	SWE	117	88	82	82	90	90	64	82
	PRECIP	117	114	119	118	120	102	111	112
JANUARY	SWE	116	105	92	91	98	118	94	101
	PRECIP	120	120	124	113	117	110	113	107
FEBRUARY	SWE	107	102	93	83	97	133	99	113
	PRECIP	NR	116	119	114	115	118	112	109
MARCH	SWE	102	97	91	96	96	198	113	125
	PRECIP	105	112	117	113	111	114	114	112
APRIL	SWE	108	95	94	100	95	100	164	157
	PRECIP	98	106	111	106	106	106	109	109
MAY	SWE	81	52	89	43	94	100	100	100
	PRECIP	97	104	111	103	103	108	109	110
JUNE	SWE	0	100	NR	100	0	100	100	100
	PRECIP	95	104	110	102	103	105	110	109

*SWE = DATA MAY NOT PROVIDE A VALID MEASURE OF CONDITIONS

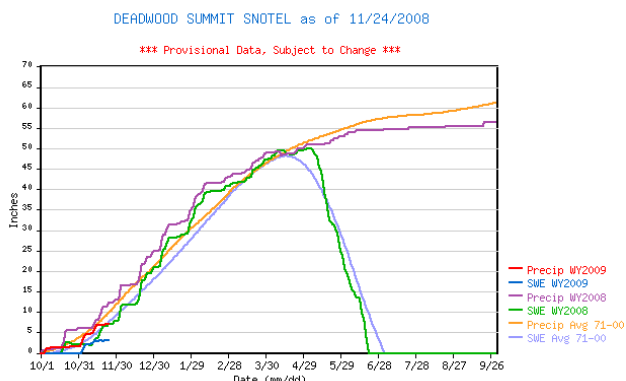
The water year runs from October 1 to September 30. Precipitation data totals for 2008 are compared to the historical annual average (1971-2000).

SNOTEL SITE	ELEVATION	2008 WATER YEAR TOTAL INCHES	ANNUAL AVERAGE TOTAL INCHES	% OF AVERAGE
DEADWOOD SUMMIT	6860	56.5	61.2	92
ATLANTA SUMMIT	7580	45.6	45.7	100
JACKSON PEAK	7070	48.2	45.7	105
MORES CREEK SUMMIT	6100	48.5	49.0	99
TRINITY MOUNTAIN	7770	53.9	53.6	101
MUD FLAT	5730	16.4	17.6	93
SOUTH MOUNTAIN	6500	35.0	33.4	105
WILSON CREEK	7120	27.4	27.2	101

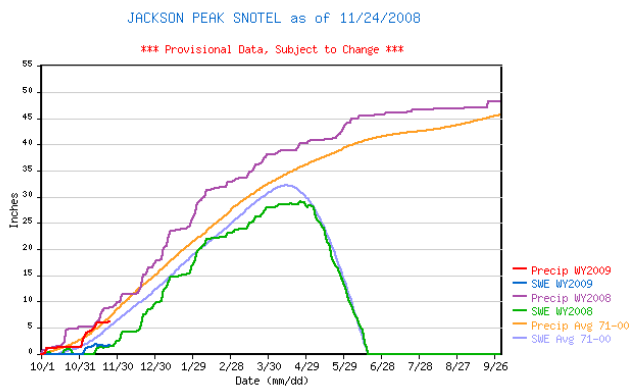
The graphs depict the snow water equivalent and precipitation for the 2008 Water Year.



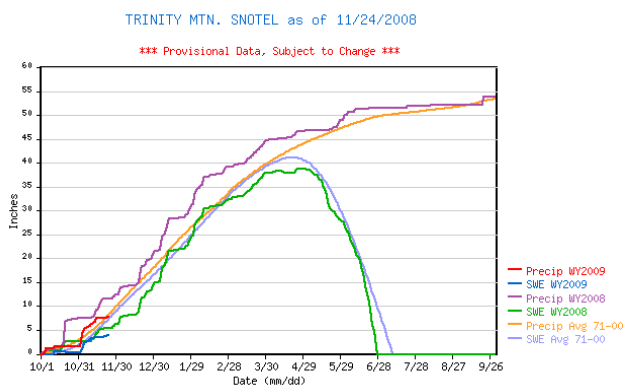
Atlanta Summit
 Located: Mountain Home RD, Boise NF
 Elevation: 7580 ft
 Latitude: 43 45'
 Longitude: 115 14'



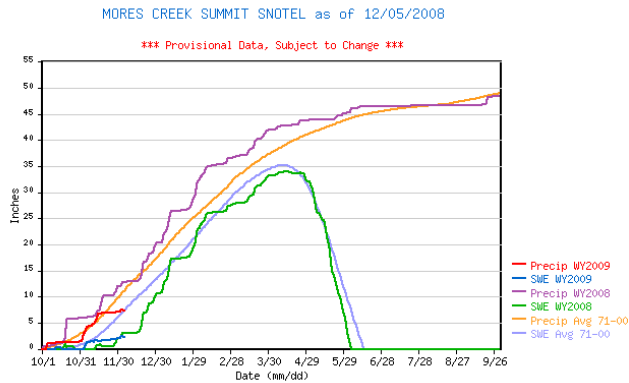
Dead Summit
 Located: Mountain Home RD, Boise NF
 Elevation: 7580 ft
 Latitude: 43 45'
 Longitude: 115 14'



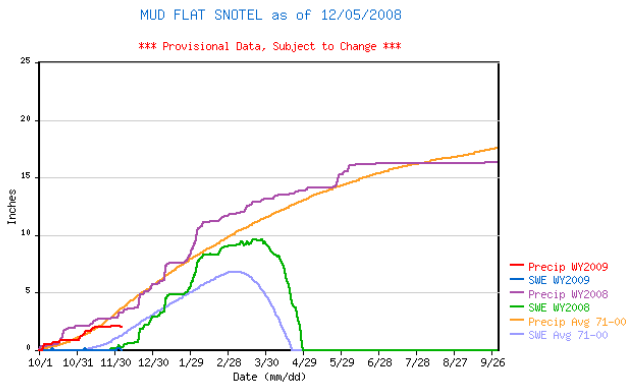
Jackson Peak
 Located: Lowman RD, Boise NF
 Elevation: 7070 ft
 Latitude: 43 03'
 Longitude: 115 26'



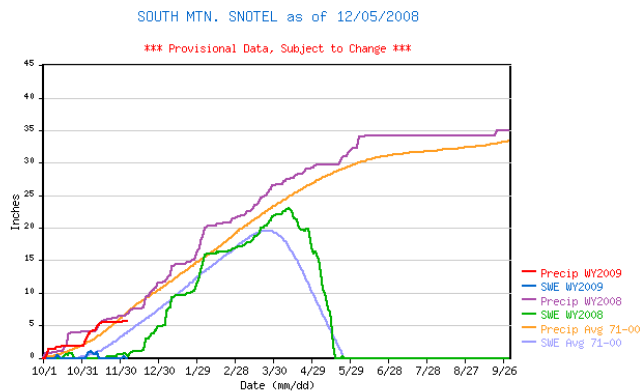
Trinity Summit
 Located: Mountain Home RD, Boise NF
 Elevation: 7770 ft
 Latitude: 43 37'
 Longitude: 115 26'



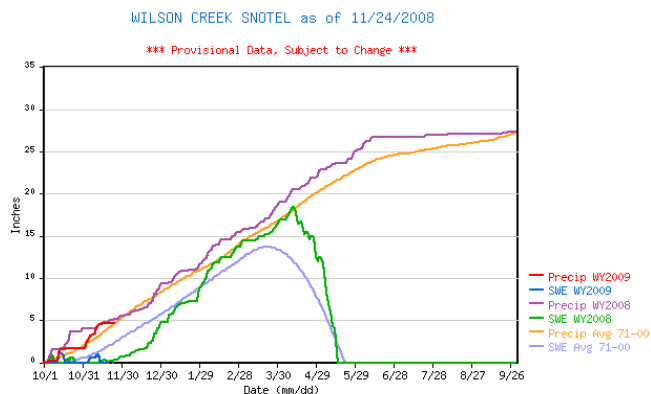
Mores Creek Summit
 Located: Idaho City RD, Boise NF
 Elevation: 6100 ft
 Latitude: 43 55'
 Longitude: 115 39'



Mud Flat
 Located: Bruneau FO, Boise BLM
 Elevation: 5730 ft
 Latitude: 42 36'
 Longitude: 116 33'



South Mountain
 Located: Owyhee FO, Boise BLM
 Elevation: 6500 ft
 Latitude: 42 45"
 Longitude: 116 54'



Wilson Creek
 Located: Jarbidge FO, Twin Falls BLM
 Elevation: 7120 ft
 Latitude: 42 00'
 Longitude: 115 00'

WEATHER SUMMARY

On June 10th Boise received its latest seasonal snowfall on record. The mild conditions continued through July in our area. On average temperatures were 2-3 degrees below normal. Due to the California wildfires we had several days of poor air quality throughout the summer. For Boise, only two days in July were over 100 degrees and only eight days all summer. The highest temperature for the season recorded at our BLM RAWS was at Mountain Home on June 30 and July 4 with 108 degrees. This station had a total of 17 days over 100 degrees with the first one on 6/22 and the last one on 8/26. The highest temperature recorded at our USFS RAWS was at Town Creek on June 30 with 103 degrees. This station only had a total of two days above 100 degrees on June 30 and July 4. Bearskin which is the highest and most northern of our RAWS recorded its highest temperature of 85 degrees for three days in August.

On July 22nd a strong storm hit the area. Our Town Creek RAWS station reported wind gusts over 70 mph and over an inch of precipitation. For Boise, dry conditions were persistent with no measurable rainfall for 59 days. On August 24th and 25th a strong cold front moved through the area bringing wind gusts of 55 mph to Boise. This was the cause of one devastating fire for Boise City which burned several homes and had one civilian fatality. This also was the day the Boise BLM had their largest fire of the season, Knudsen, which burned 2492 acres.

Fall continued fairly mild and dry until October 10th when Boise received its first measurable snowfall of two inches. Then back to fairly mild weather until the middle of December when arctic air decided to make its presence. The mountain areas received more than 20 inches of snow and Boise received 2-4 inches.

LIGHTNING SUMMARY

The first lightning fire occurred on May 20 on the Snake River Birds of Prey NCA, Boise District BLM and burned 190 acres. Throughout the season the range lands only had 17 lightning fires with the largest being the Beacon fire that burned 446 acres. The first lightning caused fire on the forest occurred on May 2 on the Idaho City Ranger District, Boise National Forest and burned 1/10 acre. For the Idaho Department of lands, the first lightning fire burned on July 22 for 1/10 acre. The most significant lightning activity on forest and state protected lands started on July 22 with 20 fires and August 7 with 29 fires. The largest was the Boom fire at 6.20 acres. Even with the significant number of starts, the fires were kept small and were managed at the local level. The last lightning fire occurred on September 29.



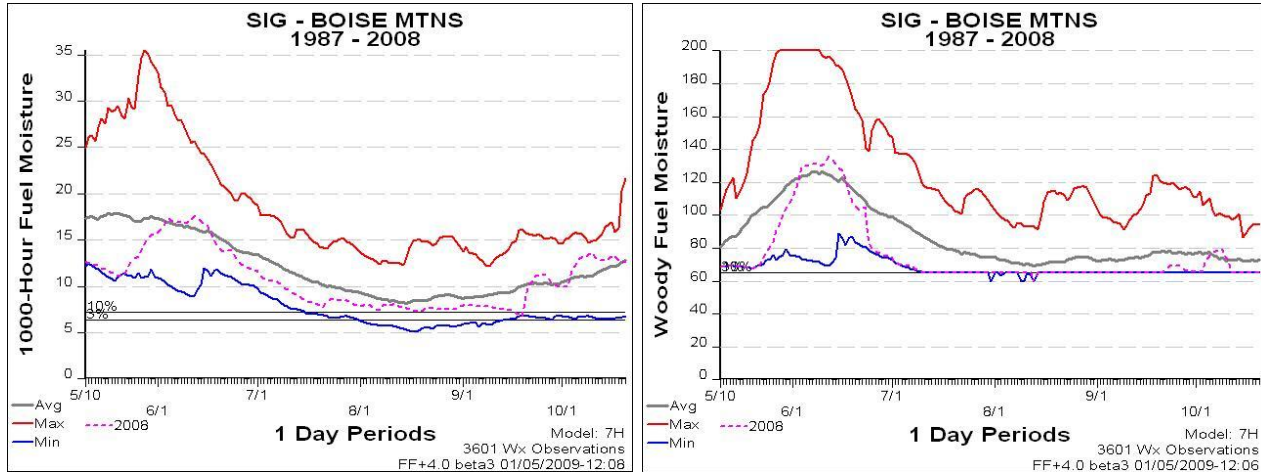
FUEL MOISTURE

The RAWS information below on the forest land depicts the average to just above average winter snowpack, spring rains and cool early summer temperatures. Bearskin, the most northern RAWS and highest elevation of 6700 feet, hit the highest level for 1000 hour fuel moisture on February 20th with 22% and stayed steady until April 12 and then had a decline to 13% to May 18. Then the moisture actually went up to 21% until June 6. Finally at this point the moisture steadily declined for the summer season. The fuel moisture hit the 90th percentile on July 20. The lowest readings of the season hit the beginning of August and mid-September with 7%. As we had a mild October the fuel moistures kept steady in the 10-15% range until November 1 when the moistures finally went up. Town Creek RAWS, the most southerly and lowest in elevation of 4500 feet on the forest began the season with average numbers. The highest level for 1000 hour fuel moisture was 22% and that did not occur until March 20. For the most part this area stayed near the average to minimum levels for moisture. The fuel moisture hit 8% the 90th percentile on July 20 and pretty much stayed consistent until September 18 when the range was from 10-15%. Also starting November 1 the area finally had the seasonal acceleration of moisture.

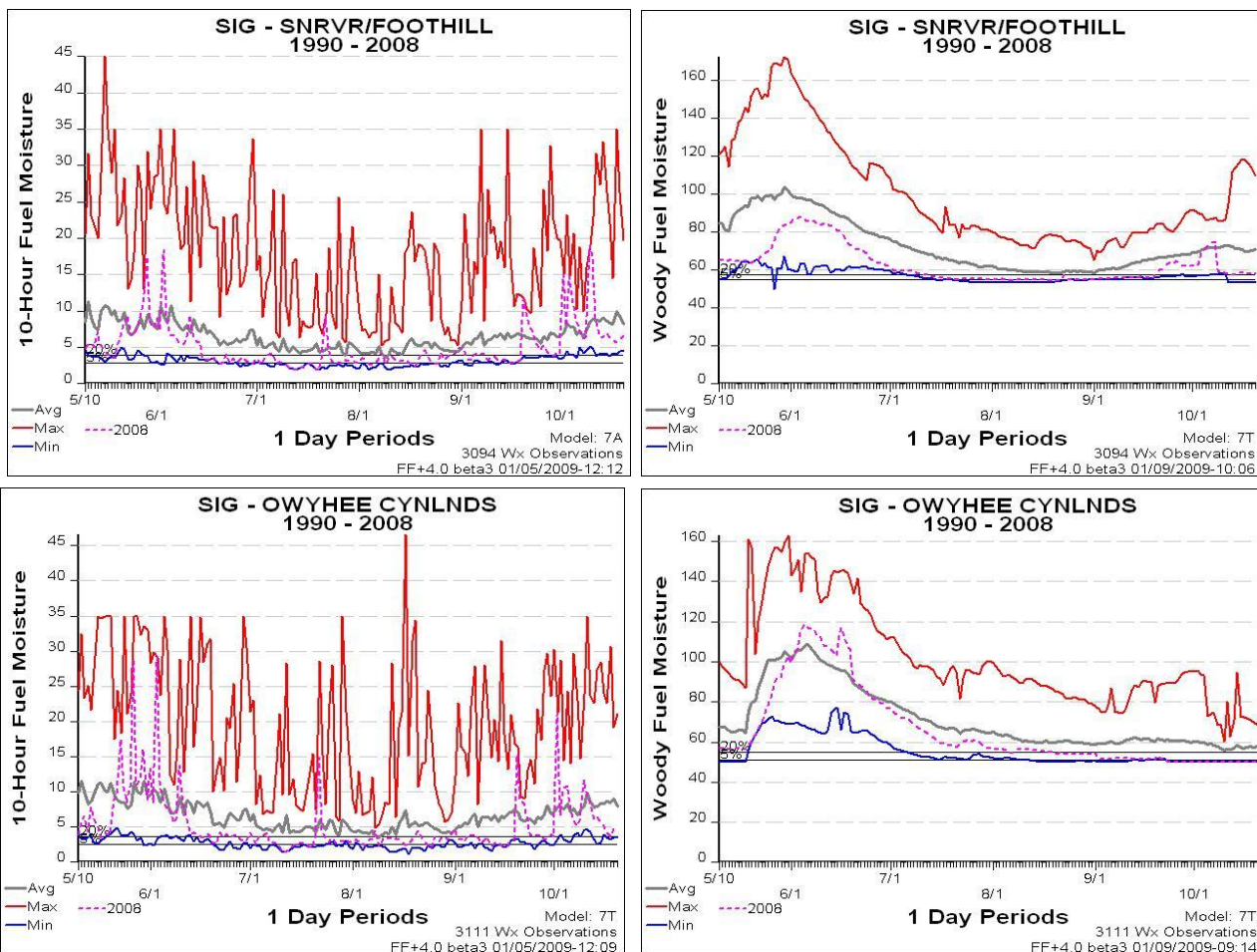
For the range lands the following RAWS information shows how the area was in slight drought conditions. Mountain Home RAW is located in the Treasure Valley and its 10 hour fuel moisture hit its last highest peak on March 25 at 35%. From here it hit a decline and on April 25 reached the 80th percentile of 4%. We had our green up timeframe from May 19 until June 12 where the moistures stayed in the average range. Then had a decline from the average range to minimum numbers until the first week on October when fuel moistures started to have a steady uphill climb. The RAWS with the highest elevation on the Boise District BLM is Pole Creek at 5660 feet in the Owyhee Mountains. It reached its last highest peak for 10 hour fuel moisture on May 26 at 35%. From here had a steady decline where it hit the 80th percentile on June 12. The 10 hour fuel moisture finally went above average for the season on October 31 with 10%.



Shown are graphs indicating the 1000 hour and woody fuel moisture status for the Boise Mountains Area from May 10 to October 20. They include the historical data, the current previous year highlighted and the 3rd and 10th percentiles.



Shown are graphs indicating the 10 hour and woody fuel moisture status for the Snake River and Foothills and Owyhee Canyonlands Areas from May 10 to October 20. They include the historical data, the current previous year highlighted and the 5th and 20th percentiles.

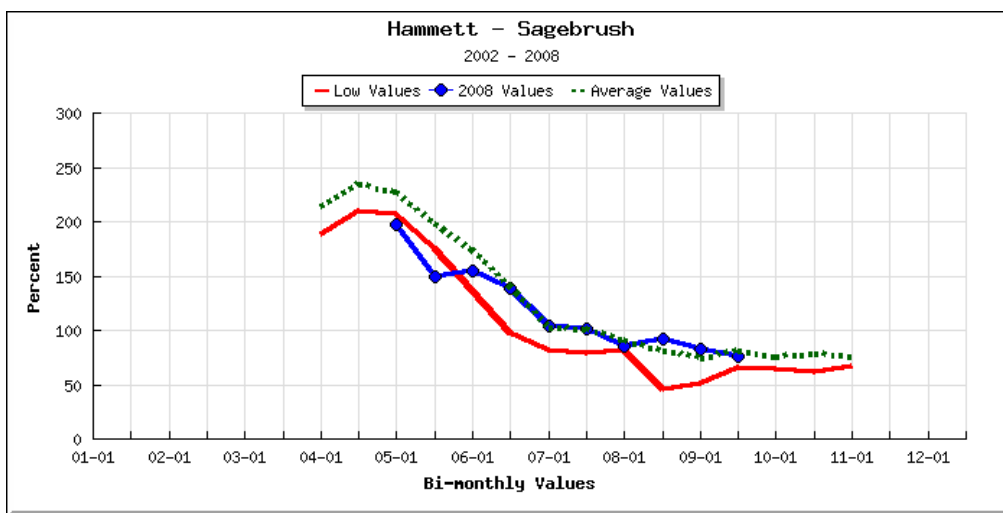


LIVE FUEL MOISTURE

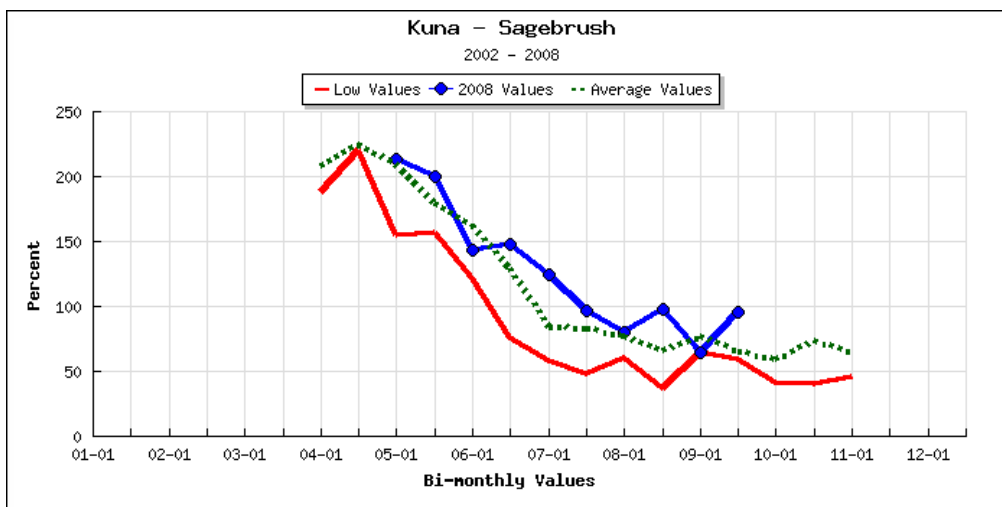
Below is fuel moisture information that is gathered by our local units and then inputted into the National Fuel Moisture Database. Boise District BLM and Boise National Forest started this process in 2007 and Idaho Department of Lands joined this past season. Over the years it will be a valuable resource.

Boise District BLM

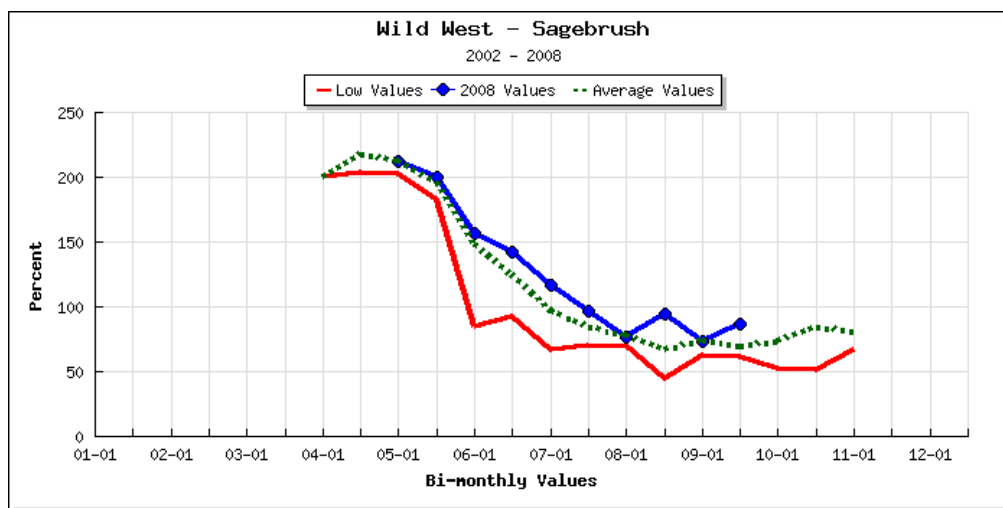
There are three sites that are used to collect sagebrush fuel samples: Hammett for the southern section, Kuna for the middle, and Wildwest to the north. BLM has been collecting samples since 2002 and have inputted the past data into this new national database. The following charts show the current year, historical average and the low for the timeframe.



Hammett - Sagebrush																									
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15	
2008									198	150	155	139	104	102	86	92	83	76							
Avg							214	235	227	198	174	140	103	101	91	82	75	81	76	79	76				
Low							188	209	207	175	136	98	82	79	81	45	51	66	64	62	67				



Kuna - Sagebrush																											
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15			
2008									213	200	143	148	125	97	80	98	65	96									
Avg							208	224	209	179	162	129	85	83	77	66	77	66	59	73	64						
Low							188	220	154	157	121	76	58	48	60	37	64	59	41	40	46						

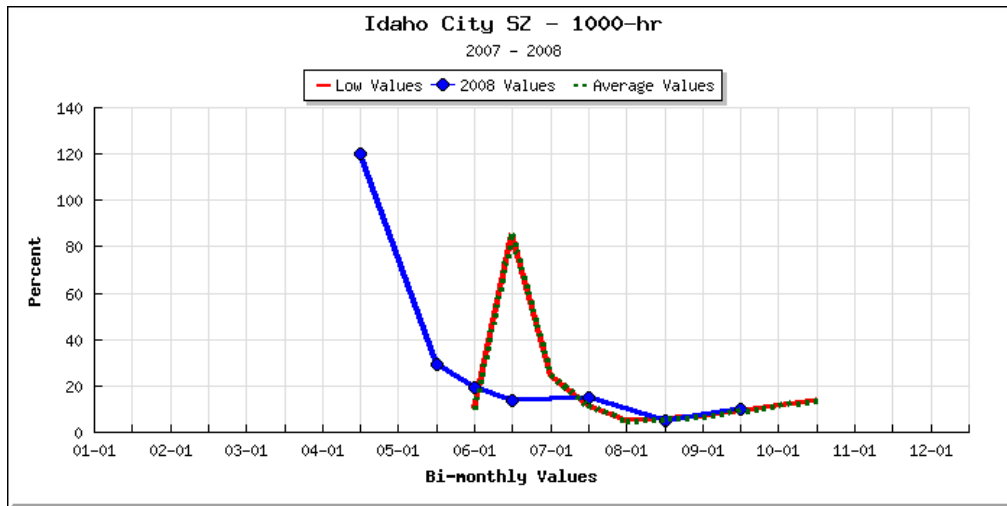


Wild West - Sagebrush																											
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15			
2008									212	200	157	142	117	97	77	95	73	87									
Avg							200	218	212	196	148	124	97	85	78	67	75	70	73	84	81						
Low							200	203	202	182	85	92	67	70	70	44	62	61	52	51	67						

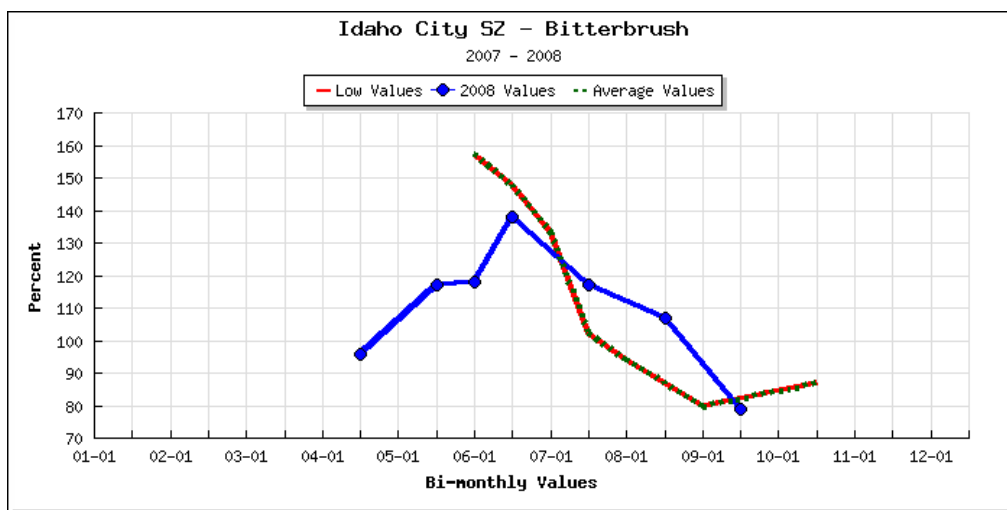
Boise National Forest

There are four sites that are used to collect fuel samples: Idaho City Ranger District for the southern zone and Cascade, Lowman and Emmett Ranger Districts for the north zone. The following charts show the current year, historical average and the low for the timeframe. Also there are more fuel samples taken that are not shown here and that information can be found on the National Fuel Moisture Database.

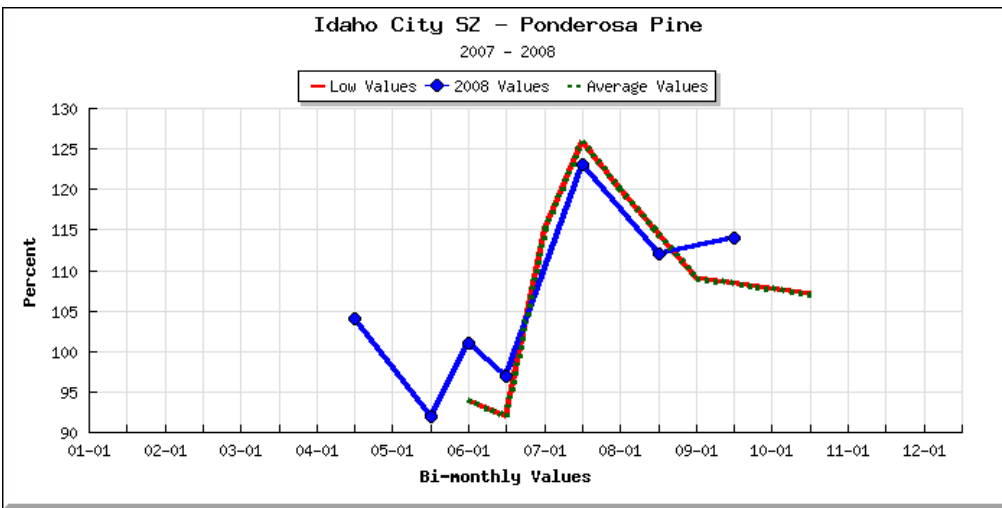
Idaho City Ranger District



	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2008								120		29	19	14		15		5		10						
Avg											10	85	24	11	5		7			14				
Low											10	85	24	11	5		7			14				

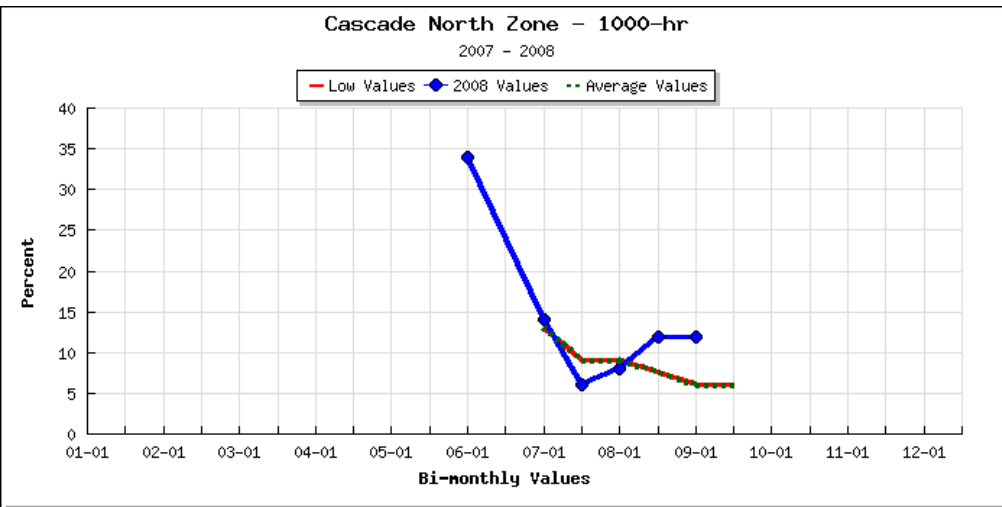


	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2008								96		117	118	138		117		107		79						
Avg											157	148	133	102	94		80			87				
Low											157	148	133	102	94		80			87				

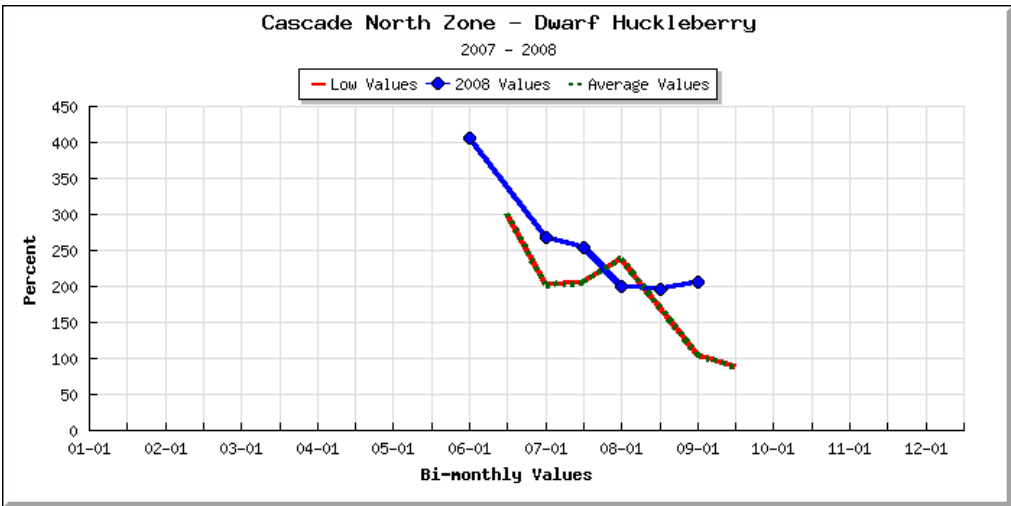


Idaho City SZ - Ponderosa Pine																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2008								104		92	101	97		123		112		114						
Avg											94	92	115	126	120		109			107				
Low											94	92	115	126	120		109			107				

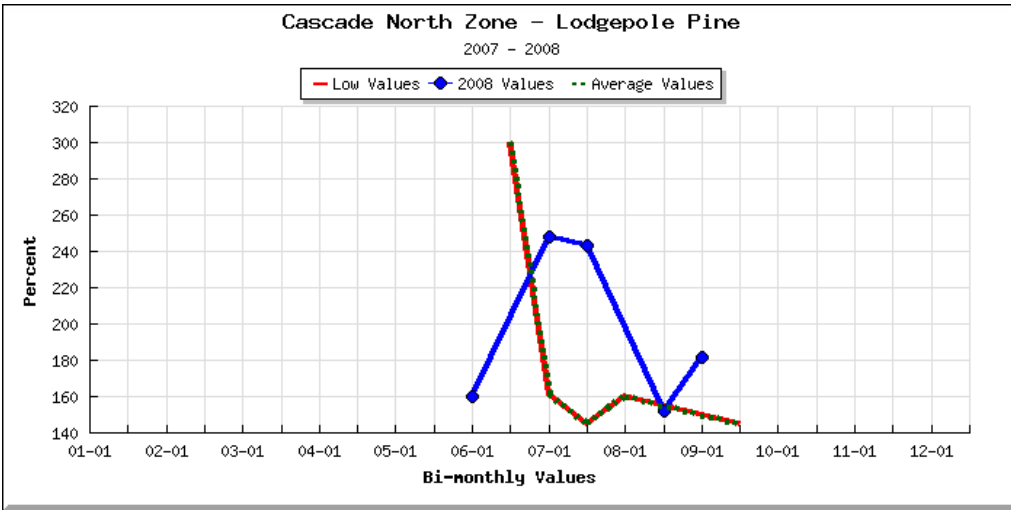
Cascade Ranger District



Cascade North Zone - 1000-hr																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2008											34		14	6	8	12	12							
Avg													13	9	9		6	6						
Low													13	9	9		6	6						

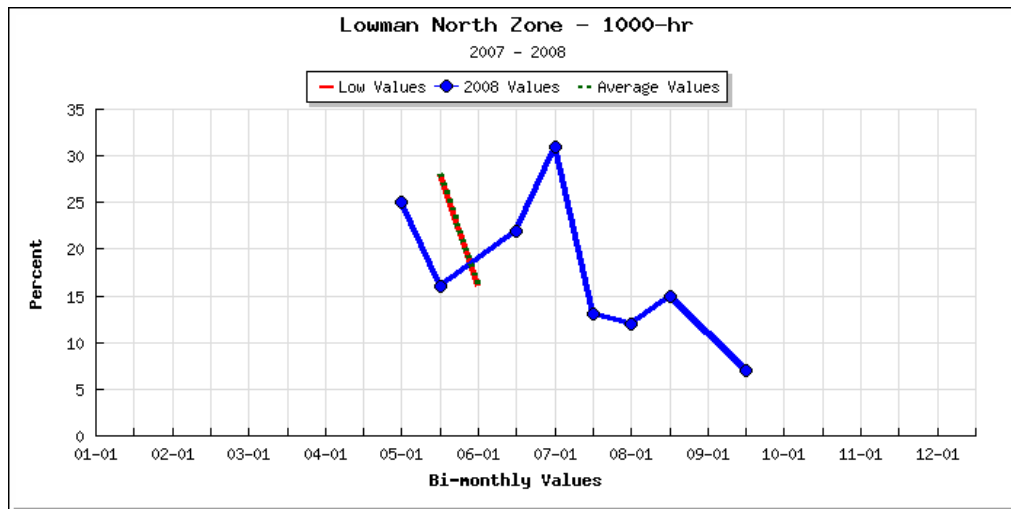


Cascade North Zone - Dwarf Huckleberry																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2008											407		269	254	200	196	207							
Avg												300	202	206	238		104	89						
Low												300	202	206	238		104	89						

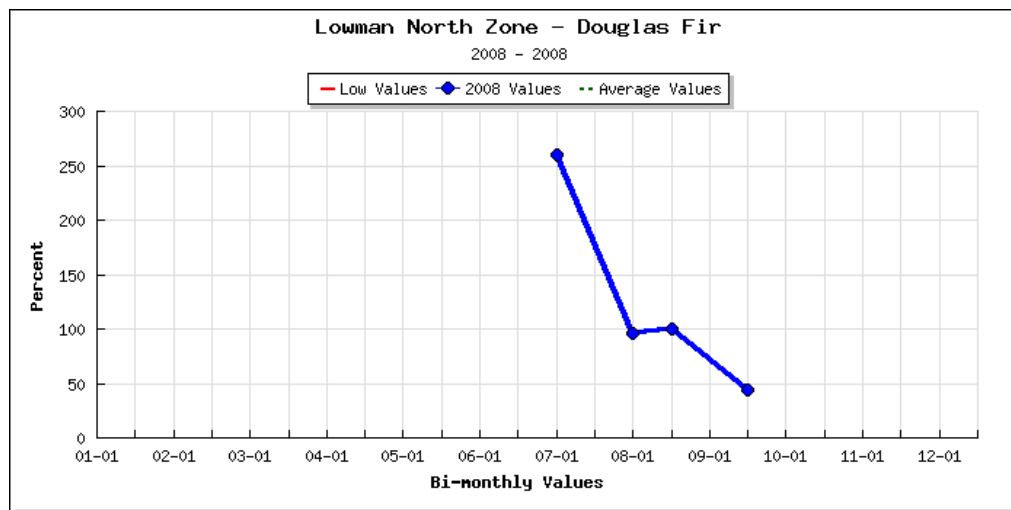


Cascade North Zone - Lodgepole Pine																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2008											160		248	243		152	182							
Avg												300	161	145	160			145						
Low												300	161	145	160			145						

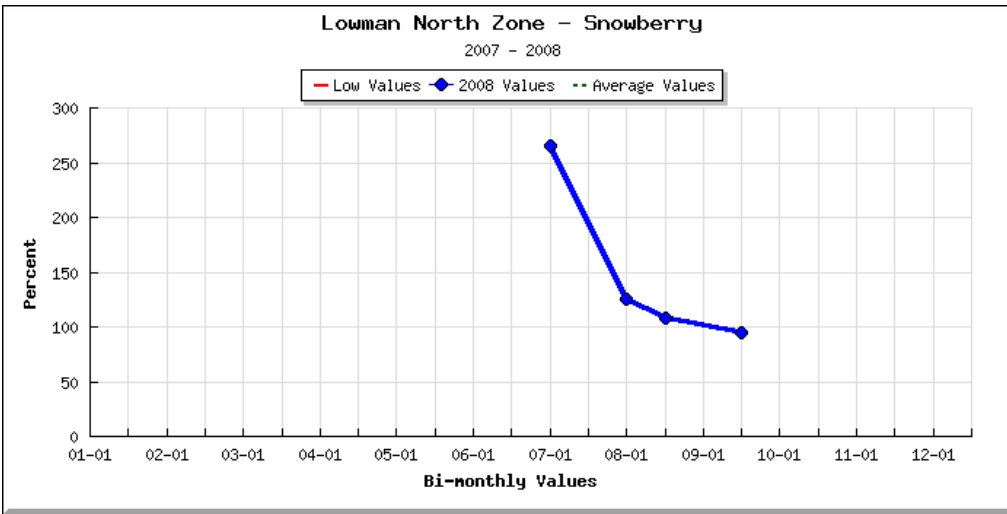
Lowman Ranger District



Lowman North Zone - 1000-hr																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2008									25	16		22	31	13	12	15		7						
Avg										28	16													
Low										28	16													

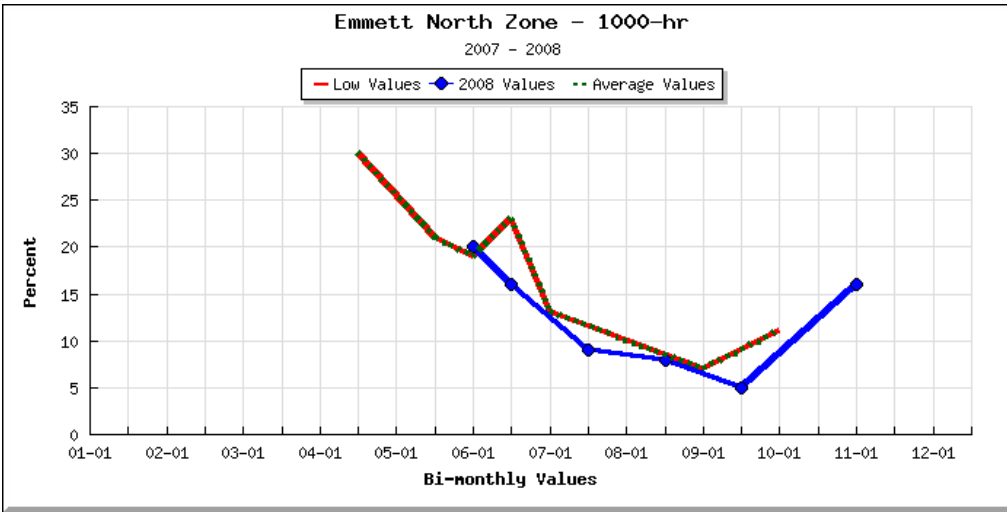


Lowman North Zone - Douglas Fir																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2008													260		96	100		44						
Avg																								
Low																								

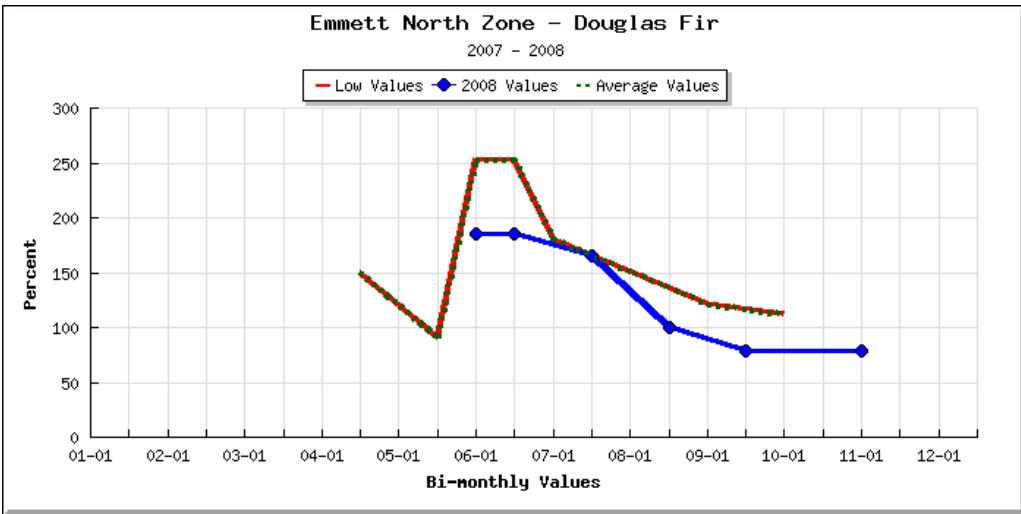


Lowman North Zone - Snowberry																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2008													266		126	108		95						
Avg											195													
Low											195													

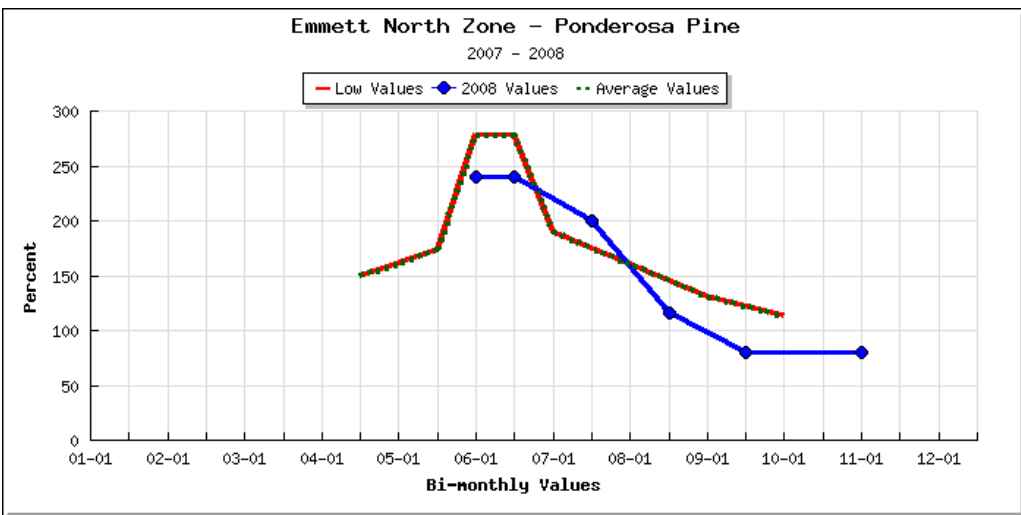
Emmett Ranger District



Emmett North Zone - 1000-hr																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2008											20	16		9		8		5			16			
Avg								30		21	19	23	13				7		11					
Low								30		21	19	23	13				7		11					



Emmett North Zone - Douglas Fir																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2008											185	185		166		100		79			79			
Avg								150		91	253	253	180				121		112					
Low								150		91	253	253	180				121		112					

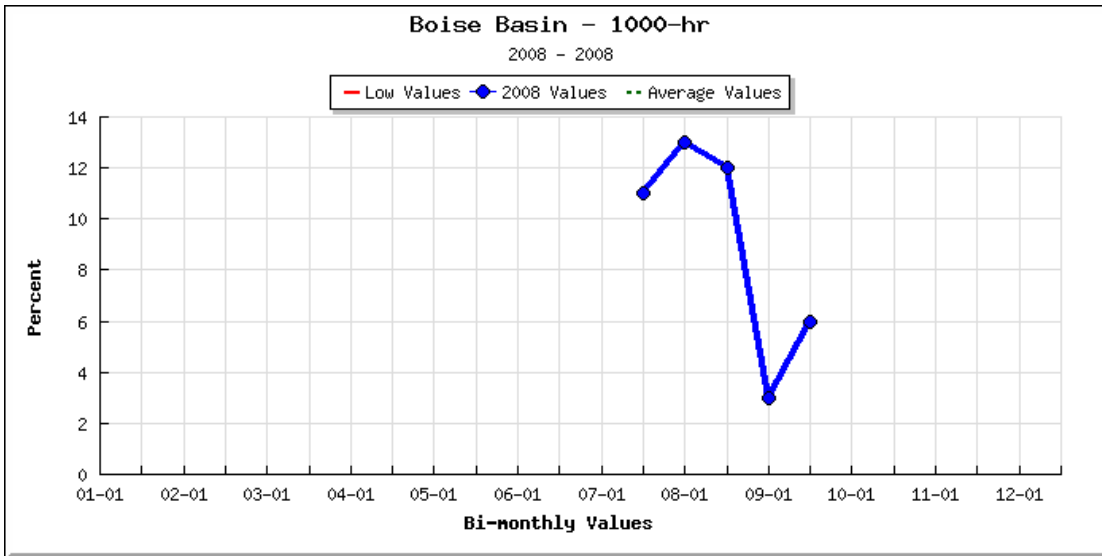


Emmett North Zone - Ponderosa Pine																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2008											240	240		200		116		80			80			
Avg								150		173	279	279	190				131		114					
Low								150		173	279	279	190				131		114					

Idaho Department of Lands

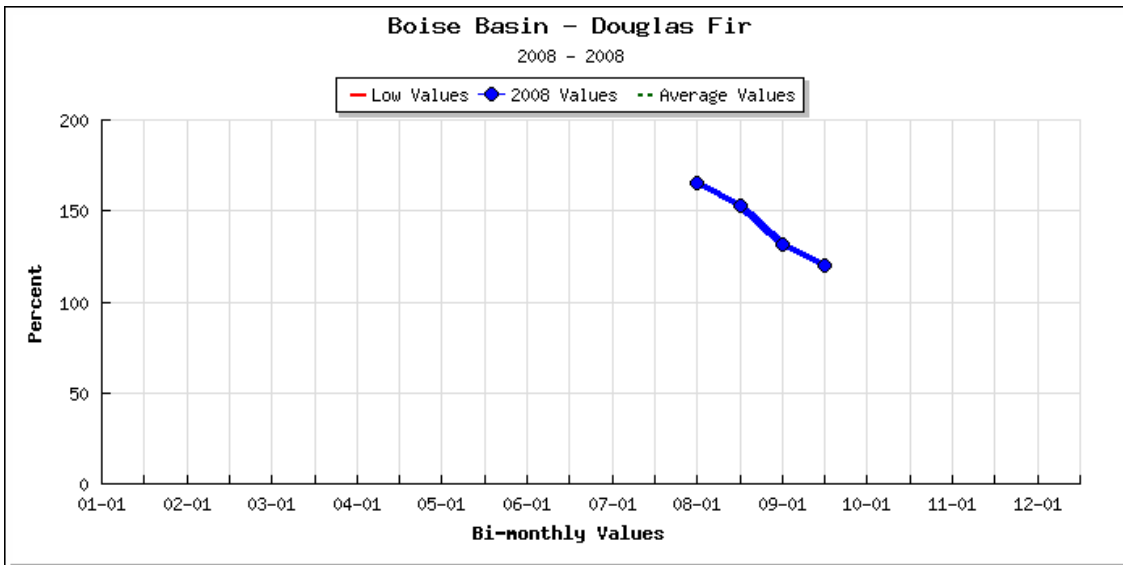
There are two sites that are used to collect fuel samples: Boise Basin and Centerville. The following charts show the current year, historical average and the low for the timeframe. Also there are more fuel samples taken that are not shown here and that information can be found on the National Fuel Moisture Database. This was the first year of inputting their sample information into the database.

Boise Basin

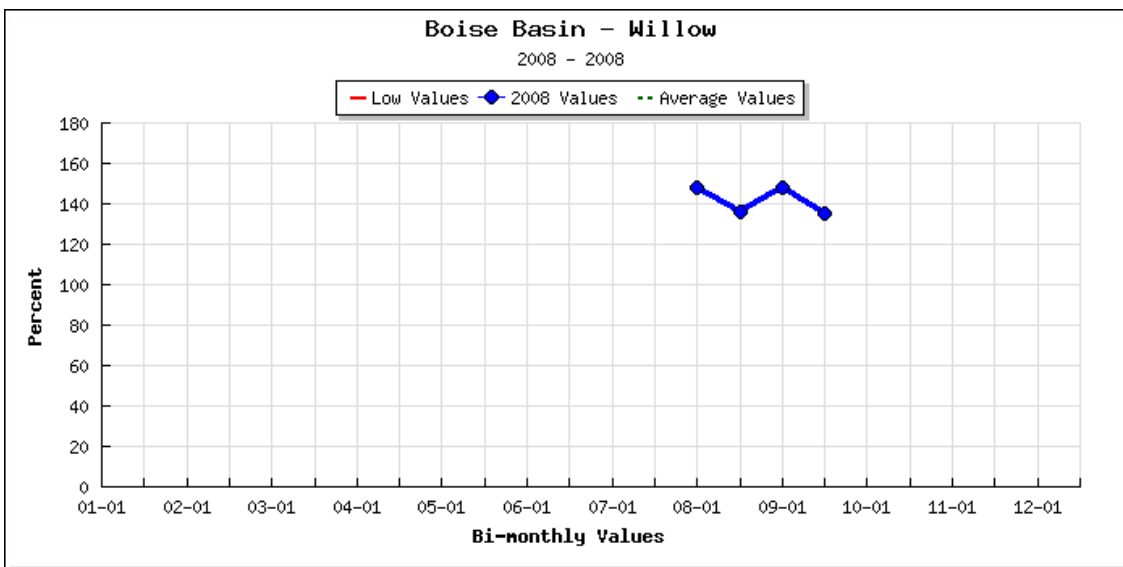


Boise Basin - 1000-hr																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2008														11	13	12	3	6						
Avg																								
Low																								



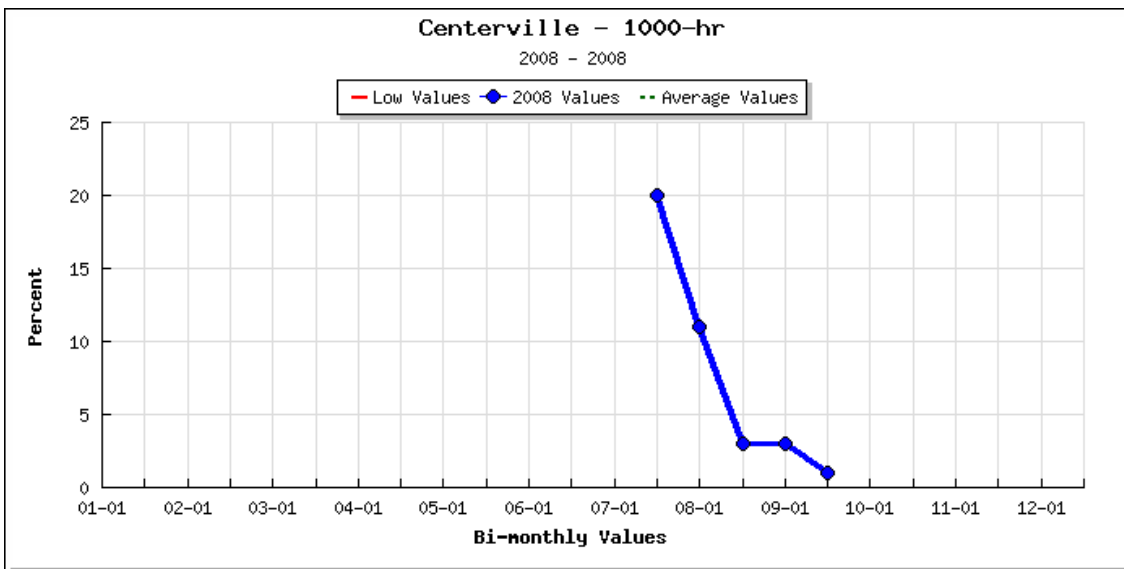


Boise Basin - Douglas Fir																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2008															165	153	132	120						
Avg																								
Low																								

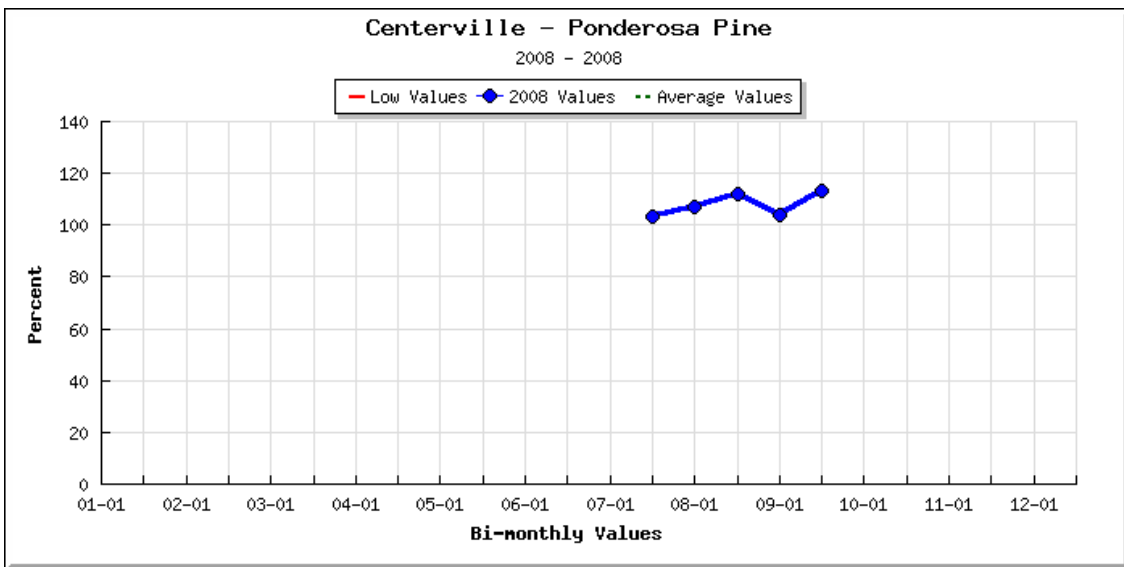


Boise Basin - Willow																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2008															148	136	148	135						
Avg																								
Low																								

Centerville



Centerville - 1000-hr																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2008														20	11	3	3	1						
Avg																								
Low																								



Centerville - Ponderosa Pine																								
	01-01	01-15	02-01	02-15	03-01	03-15	04-01	04-15	05-01	05-15	06-01	06-15	07-01	07-15	08-01	08-15	09-01	09-15	10-01	10-15	11-01	11-15	12-01	12-15
2008														103	107	112	104	113						
Avg																								
Low																								

Thank you very much to all the folks who have been helpful in providing information, pictures and guidance to make this report possible. The pictures throughout the report were provided by Idaho Department of Lands personnel, Idaho City Hotshots, and Boise Hotshots.



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